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ABSTRACT

The report tabulates and analyzes responses to two questionnaires returned by 531 (out of 1672) profit and non-profit publishers of 974 (out of 2552) United States scholarly and research journals. Certain categories of periodicals were excluded because they were not believed to ordinarily contain communications useful for scholarly purposes, or they were considered to have little economic impact. The questionnaires dealt, among other things, with present practices and anticipated future practices after the new copyright law (P.L. 94-553) goes into effect on January 1, 1978, with respect to the supplying of authorized copies directly or through agents or clearinghouses; permitting photocopying beyond the exceptions provided in the new statute; and acceptable prices for authorized article photocopying or the supplying of authorized photocopies. Responses are tabulated by circulation size, subject matter, and type of publisher. Both the complete journal and publisher questionnaires are provided, as well as a sample accompanying letter and follow-up letter. Also included is the National Serials Data Program (NSDP) serial data sheet for publishers. (Author/JD)

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SCHOLARLY AND RESEARCH JOURNALS

Survey of Publisher Practices and Present Attitudes On Authorized Journal Article Copying and Licensing

Analysis of Returns to Questionnaires Developed by and Distributed for the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU)

Contract A 76-228

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The report tabulates and analyzes responses to two questionnaires returned by 531 (out of 1672) profit and non-profit publishers of 974 (out of 2552) United States scholarly and research journals. Scholarly and research journals are defined in the same manner as in the earlier Fry and White report: "A Study of Scholarly and Research Journals" D.C. Heath, Lexington, Massachusetts, March, 1976. The questionnaires dealt among other things with present practices and anticipated future practices after the new copyright law (Pub. L. 94-553) comes into effect on January 1, 1978 with respect to: supplying of authorized copies directly or through agents or clearinghouses; permitting photocopying beyond the exceptions provided in the new statute; and acceptable prices for authorized article photocopying or the supplying of authorized photocopies. Tabulations of responses are by circulation size, subject matter and publisher types.

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Policies on liberal permission to copy
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PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

History

In the late summer of 1976 the Research Center for Library and Information Science at the Indiana University Graduate Library School was approached by the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) about the feasibility of distributing, tabulating and analyzing a questionnaire to be provided by CONTU to the publishers of United States scholarly and research journals. The IU Graduate Library School was selected for this task because, in an earlier study for the National Science Foundation*, it had developed a core list of 2,459 U.S. scholarly and research journals. Inclusion criteria for this list are explained later in this report. It was believed that this list, initially developed in 1974, could be updated to serve as the basis for this survey. Moreover, since the IU GLS Research Center had already established contacts with these journal publishers in the completion of the NSF questionnaire, it was felt that this familiarity would improve cooperation and response rates.

The agreement for Indiana University to distribute and analyze the questionnaire was completed on September 27, 1976. The development and pre-testing of the proposed questionnaire by CONTU (one for publishers of scholarly and research journals, one for each journal included) after the new copyright act was signed on October 19, 1976, did not permit these questionnaires to be distributed until February 15, 1977, with a requested response date of March 25, 1977. At the request of CONTU, a follow-up mailing was made on April 15,

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*Fry, Bernard M. and White, Herbert S. "Economics and Interaction of the Publisher-Library Relationship in the Production and Use of Scholarly and Research Journals". Final Report on NSF Grant GN-41398, PB 249108, 1975. Also available as: Fry and White--"A Study of Scholarly and Research Journals". D.C. Heath & Co., Lexington, Mass., 1976.

1977, and all responses received by May 10, 1977 are included in these tabulations.

The list of 2,459 journals published by 1,634 publishers used in the NSF survey was updated through a review of Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory, 16th edition (1975-76), which lists both cessations and new journal starts. The list was modified in the light of the responses of publishers themselves, some of which indicated that journals still listed had actually ceased publication, while others called our attention to journals not in our survey for a variety of reasons, including the fact that they were too new to be listed in Ulrich's. The result of these changes was a revised survey population of 2,552 U.S. scholarly and research journals, distributed by 1,672 publishers.

Project Personnel

Bernard M. Fry, Dean of the Indiana University Graduate Library School, has served as Principal Investigator for this project. Herbert S. White, Professor in the Graduate Library School and Director of its Research Center for Library and Information Science, has served as Co-Principal Investigator. Elizabeth L. Johnson has served as Research Associate.

Purpose of Investigation

The questionnaires, which were distributed with explanatory and background material also developed by CONTU, were designed to elicit information concerning attitudes toward photocopying and various methods for dealing with licensing or the supply of authorized photocopies for such article copying not exempt under the provisions of the 1976 Copyright Revision Act, and which would require authorization of the copyright owner. It was felt that these would help the

National Commission to fulfill its statutory responsibility to make recommendations to the Congress and the President "as to such changes in copyright law or procedures that may be necessary to assure...access to copyrighted works and to provide recognition of the rights of copyright owners". (Public Law 94-553)

Response Rates

The response rate for publishers was 31.8% (531 of 1,672); for journals they published it was 38.2% (974 of 2,552). Some additional responses have also been received since the May 10, 1977 cut-off date, and the data taken from these have been retained in case further analysis is desired.

There is clear evidence, moreover, that a large portion of the non-response comes from journals which are not copyrighted, and which may therefore have felt relatively unaffected by the questions being posed. A total of 872, or 89.5% of responding journals indicated that they were copyrighted. By contrast, analysis of the records of the Copyright Office indicates that only about 60% of the non-responding journals are copyrighted. The response levels therefore represent, in all probability, a greater proportion of those journals whose views and decisions concerning copyright policies are of significance in the measurement of attitudes. Confidentiality of all responses has been strictly maintained, and the completed questionnaires are being returned to the respondents.

Techniques of Analysis

Responses to the questions provided by CONTU were analyzed in total for the publisher or journal group responding. As appropriate, responses were also analyzed to determine differences between the for-profit and non-profit publications sectors; between the subject disciplines of pure science, applied science and technology, social science, and humanities; and by size of circulation for each journal. At the request of King Research, Inc., an organization involved in a related study for the National Science Foundation, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and CONTU, publisher responses were also broken down as between those who published only one journal, and those who published more than one.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

General

Although the tabular and descriptive data which follow present a wealth of information, it is somewhat difficult to draw clearcut generalized conclusions. There are several reasons for this. At the time of the distribution and completion of these questionnaires, the new copyright law had been enacted only a few months earlier and will not come into effect until January 1, 1978. In addition, no specific proposals for the establishment of clearinghouses or royalty payment centers had as yet been promulgated, let alone publicized.

Of the responses, 449 come from publishers who publish only one journal in the survey. This represents 84.6% of the responding publisher population, and 46.5% of the responding journal population. Of responding publishers in the survey, 95.5% distribute five or fewer journals, and these in turn include 61.3% of the responding journals. Scholarly and research publishing consists predominantly of relatively small non-profit journals, whose publishers probably have little knowledge of or have paid little attention to the complex and lengthy provisions of the new copyright act. Clearly, a number of major publishers, both in the for-profit and non-profit sectors, have done so, but this number represents only a small minority. The inexperience and lack of prior thought by the larger proportion of the response group shows up clearly in responses which are somewhat difficult to track. Appended comments, which provide valuable insight, indicate that many of these respondents are reluctant to be involved at all. Many of them have little if any expectation of receiving payment through any copyright mechanism. They have no particular interest in involvement in any system which they might consider complex, and they expect no remuneration of any sizeable proportions. At the same time, many of these same respondents are apparently suspicious of considering agreements the implications of which they do not fully understand. This leads to a contrasting posture in many cases of unwillingness to give permission, while at the same time having no expectation of return. They supply reprint copies to authors, or assign back issue rights to agents, and they would just as soon be left out of what they fear might become a substantial entrapment in bureaucratic routine. It is, of course, interesting, and perhaps ironic, that many libraries have expressed this as their greatest fear as well, rather than the potential payment cost.

At the other extreme there are few publishers who give voice to payment expectations which are undoubtedly unrealistically high. The most significant finding, in general terms, is the need for further information and education, which must reach in particular the small journal and fringe publisher who is such an important part of this field. Proposals made by the Association of American Publishers and others must be widely publicized, and there is a major educational and dissemination role which must be undertaken, perhaps by or with the cooperation of CONTU. Such assistance could include the development and explanation of alternative specimen statements as part of copyright notices, as well as the calculation of assessment of the impact of implementation of the new copyright law, in particular for small journals and individual publishers. For publishers wishing to copyright but who are willing to adopt a liberal policy on copying, specimen terminology to be distributed as potential notices in journals could deal with concepts such as "for private study and research", "willing to let non-profit users copy", "restrictions limited to the first year following publication", but in much more specific form. To a substantial degree respondents are willing to grant rights to non-profit users that they are not willing to grant to commercial users, whether out of principle or expectation of return. They do not appear to know, however, how to go about implementing this preference, or others which they may feel.

Journal Survey

1. Publication Frequency: The survey indicates differences in publication frequency not only as between the commercial and non-profit sectors, but also as among subject disciplines. Better than half of non-profit journals publish quarterly or even less frequently, while the same holds true for commercial journals in only 36% of cases. Humanities journals appear quarterly or less frequently in 73% of responding cases, which is more than twice the reported rate for pure and applied science journals, which appear with considerably greater frequency. (See page 19)

2. Size of Journals: Scholarly and research publishing is heavily populated by small journals. Better than half of the journals in the survey had a circulation of under 3000 copies, and this figure is even higher for commercial than for

non-profit journals. However, large (between 10,000 and 100,000 circulation) journals, while representing only 19.5% of the journals, include 74.2% of the issues distributed. (See page 23)

3. Foreign Circulation: Less than half of responding journals report a foreign circulation which exceeds 20% of the total, and only 27% have foreign circulation of above 30%. However, smaller circulation journals are more heavily dependent on foreign subscribers. (See page 29)

4. Copyrighting: The great majority of journals which responded to this survey, in particular commercial journals, copyright each issue published. They do not, however, include individually copyrighted articles in many cases, and commercial journals tend to avoid this in particular. (See page 38)

5. Page Charges: About three fourths of the journals responding do not employ page charges at all, and only 3.5% have mandatory page charges. Commercial journals make less use of page charges, and large commercial journals responding don't use them at all. (See page 42)

6. Selling Reprints of Articles: Better than half of responding journals currently sell reprints directly (although it is not known if minimum quantity limitations are applied), but only about one third sell reprints through an agent. The use of such agents is fairly concentrated among commercial journals to two agents (Xerox University Microfilm and Information Unlimited), and dominated by Xerox University Microfilm for non-profit journals. (See page 45)

7. Current Prices of Reprints: Rates charged by journals which presently sell reprints vary widely, although most non-profit journals are willing to accept $3 or less for a ten page article, and better than half of commercial journals are willing to accept orders for $5. However, a sizeable minority, particularly in the commercial sector, charges $7 or even more for a ten page article, supplied on

pre-payment to domestic customers. (See page 67)

8. Comparative Prices of Reprints: Perhaps surprisingly, and indicative of lack of informed judgement mentioned earlier, journals which do not sell reprints express themselves as satisfied with lower payments, in response to a hypothetical question, than journals which do sell them. (See page 93)

9. Volume of Reprint Sales: Two thirds of the responding journals indicate no reprint sales at all or sales which average under 6 reprints a week. Only 13% of responding journals sell more than thirty reprints per average working day, and can be considered to be "in the business of selling reprints". Responses indicate that more than half of the journals fill orders within five days of receipt, although over 17% take a month or longer to comply. (See pages 85 and 88)

10. Expected Prices for Authorized Copies: More than 50% of responding copyrighted journals expect no payment to them from the operation of a clearinghouse, or from an agent, and this lack of expectation was particularly pronounced among commercial journals. Where compensation was expected, 50 cents was acceptable in about half of the cases. However, a small but insistent minority indicates considerably greater expectations, in some cases well above $5. (See page 112)

11. Expected Prices for Licensed Photocopying: At the same time, perhaps because of lack of information, responding journals hesitate to commit themselves to licensing directly or through an agent or clearinghouse. Where there was willingness, 50 cents is an acceptable payment in more than half the respondents, but a small minority (See no. 10 above) hold out for as much as $7 or more. (See page 117)

12. Microform Editions: By a substantial margin, journals prefer to sell microform editions through an agent rather than directly. At the same time, they are not willing to authorize copying from microform during the current year of publication, and only slightly more willing to permit unrestricted copying from past year

microforms. (See page 112)

13. Policies on Liberal Provisions to Copy: Although many journals do not presently exact payment charges from libraries, they are overwhelmingly unwilling to grant blanket permission for copying, or blanket permission for interlibrary loan. This negative reaction to "carte blanche" subsides only to some extent for back year permission, and is particularly strong with relation to libraries in for-profit organizations. Where there is willingness for back year unlimited copying, the cut-off is most frequently set at one year. (See page 130)

Publisher Survey

14. International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSN): Only a small percentage of responding publishers feel that the inclusion of ISSN numbers would facilitate the provision of reprints or photocopies at a lower price. This may be true in part because only slightly more than one third of responding journals presently identify their journals with ISSN numbers, and some responding publishers may not even have been aware of what ISSN numbers were. (See page 154 and also Appendix)

15. Licensing Preferences: Under licensing preferences, all types of publishers indicate a strong preference for direct licensing, as against the use of either agents or clearinghouses. It should be stressed that this question was answered as something of an abstraction, since no specific clearinghouse mechanism proposal had as yet been promulgated and distributed, either by the AAP, or by any other organization. (See page 156)

16. Use of Agents: For what are probably some of the same reasons, responding publishers expressed a strong preference for supplying authorized copies directly, rather than through clearinghouses or agents. As stressed in the general comments, the use of clearinghouses and agents is a concept which is probably little understood

by some of the publishers of small and scattered journals, and it would require explanation and publicity to gain wider acceptance. (See page 161)

17. Teletype Equipment for Ordering Reprints: Responding publishers saw little practical utility in teletype equipment for receiving orders, in large part because very few publishers have such equipment at present. Additionally, few publishers foresaw the usefulness of another form of electronic communication. (See pages 169 and 174)

18. Telephone Orders: Better than two thirds of responding publishers, and in particular commercial publishers, indicated a willingness to accept telephonic orders, with a majority also willing to do this at a standard charge. (See page 172)

19. Preferred Methods of Payment: The receipt of individual one-time payment for the filling of a one-time order is the most preferred method of handling copy requests, since it avoids either billing or record keeping. Only about one fifth of the responding publishers found open accounts or deposit accounts acceptable, and this positive response is largely limited to large commercial publishers, who might have reason to expect a larger volume of business, and the same response patterns held for the use of stamps or coupons. Slightly less than half of the responding publishers were agreeable to billing with shipment of the order, although it is not certain that all of these would be willing to do this for single copy orders as well as multiple copies. Large non-profit publishers were particularly reluctant to endorse this approach. (See page 176)

20. Future Policies: Of the 43.5% of publishers who responded to a question which implied that they did not presently sell reprints or photocopies directly or through an agent, about three fourths continued to express their unwillingness to do so in the future. (See page 179)

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The data base from which these reported data were extracted will continue to be maintained at the Research Center of the Indiana University Graduate Library School. Additional tabulations and analyses can be undertaken by Indiana University on a cost recoverable basis. Requests for such work should be directed during the life of CONTU to the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works, Washington, D.C. 20558. After the statutory life of CONTU has expired requests should be directed to the Register of Copyrights, Washington, D.C. 20557.

Journal Questionnaire

Definition of Survey Population
(Also described in Publisher questionnaire)

The population for this survey was drawn from the list of U.S. scholarly and research journals identified by the Indiana University Graduate Library School Research Center in its study on "Economics and Interaction of the Publisher-Library Relationship in the Production and Use of Scholarly and Research Journals", prepared for the National Science Foundation under Grant GN-41398*.

This study, which identified 2459 journals, published by 1634 publishers, defined scholarly and research journals through the exclusion of certain categories of periodicals believed to be inappropriate because the category would not ordinarily contain communications useful for scholarly purposes or would have little economic impact. Journals were therefore excluded if they fell into any of the following categories: 1) newsletters; 2) house organs; 3) general mass audience magazines; 4) popular culture magazines; 5) periodicals intended for a juvenile audience; 6) "little" magazines; 7) reprints; 8) patents; 9) secondary periodicals or services; 10) periodicals intended for a local audience; 11) trade journals; 12) periodicals not indexed by an indexing or abstracting service except in subject areas in which such services are inadequate, or where the journal began publication after 1970 and might therefore not reasonably be expected to be indexed; 13) processed periodicals; 14) tabloids; 15) free periodicals; 16) government publications; and 17) controlled circulation periodicals. On the advice of statistical consultants, any journal with a circulation above 100,000 was excluded under category 3), because it was felt that data from these journals would hopelessly skew reported information and conclusions.

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*A book describing the methodology and conclusions of this study is available as "Publishers and Libraries: A Study of Scholarly and Research Journals", by Bernard M. Fry and Herbert S. White. D.C. Heath & Co., Lexington, Mass. 1976.

The initial list, compiled in 1974 through reviews of Current Contents and Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory, was then updated through a review of Ulrich's 16th Edition 1975-76, since Ulrich's lists both cessations and new journal starts. Finally, the list was impacted by the responses of publishers themselves, some of which indicated that journals still listed had actually ceased publication, and some of which called our attention to journals not in our survey for a variety of reasons, including the fact that they were new. These publisher-induced changes to the list of scholarly and research journals were relatively minor. Our survey is ultimately based on potential responses from 1672 publishers, who distribute 2552 scholarly and research journals.

Rate of Response

In asking the 1672 publishers of the 2552 journals in the survey universe to respond, they were asked to complete one questionnaire as publisher, and an additional questionnaire for each journal. The journal survey response was 974, or 38.2% of the universe. This was considerably better than the 31.8% response to the publisher questionnaire reported in the other section of this study, and indicates that publishers of more than one journal were more likely to respond than publishers of only single journals.

The assumption that this may be because larger publishers could be expected to have a greater interest in questions of copyright is borne out in an examination of the copyright status of responding and non-responding journals. A total of 872, or 89.5% of the responding journals indicated that they were copyrighted. By contrast, an analysis at the Library of Congress of the copyright status of 1550 of the 1578 journals (the other 28 could not be located in LC files) which either did not respond or responded too late to be included indicates that only 59.0% of these journals are copyrighted. For these reasons it can be postulated that, while the survey elicited usable response from only 38.2% of the eligible journal population, it represents a far greater percentage of those journals whose views and decisions concerning copyright policies are of significance in the measurement of attitudes. This assumption is also borne out by an examination of responses by publisher groups. For-profit journals, at 46.0%, showed a considerably higher rate of response than non-profit journals, at 35.4%. The small other-not-for-profit journals showed the lowest level of response, at 27.7%. University presses, at 60.5%, while a small group, were the most responsive, an observation which repeats the experience of the NSF questionnaire mailed out in 1974, in which university presses were also the publisher group most likely to respond. It is probable that this is a small homogeneous group, which maintains close contact, and which is used to collecting and reporting data.

The for-profit journals, because of their higher response rate, represented 31.6% of the response population, although they constituted only 26.3% of the sample. Society journals, the largest sampling group at 43.1%, was also the largest response group, at a slightly diminished 41.8%.

In analysis of subject disciplines, social science journals were the largest group in the sample, at 38.6%, and are an approximately equal percentage of the response population, at 38.1%. Applied science and technology journals, the second largest sample group at 30.8%, showed the smallest percentage response, and therefore represent only 27.1% of the response population. By contrast, almost half of the 437 pure science journals in the sample responded, and this caused an increase of from 17.1% of the sample to 22.2% of the response population. Humanities journals were the smallest percentage sample group, and declined further because of a relatively poor response rate. It is known that many of these humanities journals are published in the small other-not-for-profit sector, which, as indicated above, also had a small response rate.

The for-profit sector, which represented 38.2%, of the responding journals is most heavily concentrated in the applied science and technology discipline, in which it accounts for 43.2% of the responses. By contrast, only 8.9% of the responding humanities journals are published by commercial institutions. Societies are the largest responding publishing groups in all disciplines except for the humanities. They distribute 44.0% of the pure science, 42.9% of the social science, and 42.4% of the applied science journals. By contrast, the responding humanities journals are only 33.3% published by professional societies, and in this discipline the small other-not-for-profit journals account for 42.4% of the responses, more than twice their impact in any other discipline, and four times their share of the applied science and technology discipline as recorded in survey responses.

These data confirm conclusions about publishers in the NSF questionnaire, in that commercial publishers are most active in the applied and then pure sciences, and in that humanities publishing is dominated by small individual publishers.

This last observation is also borne out statistically. For-profit publishers in our survey published an average of 3.90 journals each, not-for-profit publishers 1.47. Of these, societies averaged 1.55, university presses 3.71, and the "other" non-profit publishers only 1.07.

JOURNAL RESPONSE TO SURVEY

Total Query N=2552

	Number	Percentage	No. Copyrighted	% Copyrighted
Responding Journals	974	38.2%	872	89.5%
Non-responding Journals	1578	61.8%	914	59.0%

By Type of Publisher

	Total in Survey Population	Percent of Survey Population	No. Responding	Percent Response	Percent of Response Population	Response No. Copyrighted	Population % Copyrighted
For-profit Journals	670	26.3%	308	46.0%	31.6%	296	96.1%
Not-for-profit Journals	1882	73.7%	666	35.4%	68.4%	576	86.5%
a) Societies	1099	43.1%	407	37.0%	41.8%	356	87.5%
b) University Press	129	5.0%	78	60.5%	8.0%	75	96.2%
c) Other NFP Journals	654	25.6%	181	27.7%	18.6%	145	79.6%

By Subject Discipline

	Total in Survey Population	Percent of Survey Population	No. Responding	Percent Response	Percent of Response Population	Response No. Copyrighted	Population % Copyrighted
Pure Science	437	17.1%	216	49.4%	22.2%	200	92.6%
Applied Science and Technology	785	30.8%	264	33.6%	27.1%	238	90.2%
Social Science	986	38.6%	371	37.6%	38.1%	329	88.7%
Humanities	344	13.5%	123	35.8%	12.6%	105	85.4%

By Publisher and Discipline

Showing % of Response Population

	Pure Science	Applied Science	Social Science	Humanities
For Profit	38%	43.2%	27.2%	8.9%
Non-profit	62%	56.8%	72.8%	91.1%
Society	44.0%	42.4%	42.9%	33.3%
University	5.6%	3.8%	10.0%	15.4%
Other NFP	12.4%	10.6%	19.9%	42.4%

Question 1a. What is the publication frequency? ________________ times per year

Publication Frequency of Responding Journals

More than half of the responding journals, 51.2%, publish between 2 and 4 issues per year, and can be assumed to be largely semi-annual or quarterly. An additional 42.9% publish between 5 and 12 issues annually, and are usually either bi-monthly or monthly, although some monthly journals skip summer months and only publish 9, 10, or 11 issues per year. The vast majority, 94.8%, publish no more frequently than monthly, a pattern which is not surprising for scholarly and research publications which do not concentrate on information with short-term news value.

There was some differentiation between the for-profit and non-profit sectors, with commercial journals publishing monthly or less frequently in 90.9% of the cases, while non-profit journals reported 96.8% in this category. There was also a markedly greater tendency for non-profit journals to publish only between 2 and 4 issues per year, with 59.4% reporting this or an even lower frequency, compared for 36.0% for the commercial sector. This greater frequency of publication, when added to the larger number of published pages for commercial journals already reported from the NSF study, may account at least in part for the greater prices being charged by commercial journals.

Substantial differentiations also emerge among subject disciplines. For humanities journals, 73.1% publish no more than 4 times a year, and for social science journals the figure is 69.0%. By contrast, for pure and applied science journals, for which currency of reporting may be postulated to be more significant, the figures are 35.2% and 32.0%, respectively.

With the exclusion of journals with circulations above 100,000 already explained earlier, significant trends by circulation size emerge. Over 75% of the large (10,000 or more) circulation commercial journals are published between 5 and 12 times annually, and 18.4% are published more frequently than monthly. By contrast, 39.0% of the smallest circulation (under 3000) commercial journals are published no more frequently than quarterly, and only 8.5% are distributed more frequently than monthly.

In the non-profit sector, similar trends, although not as pronounced, emerge. Almost the same percentage of large non-profit as commercial journals are published between 5 and 12 times annually, but only 8.2% are published more frequently than monthly. Small circulation non-profit journals have very infrequent distribution patterns, with 83.5% published quarterly or even less frequently, and virtually no distribution more frequent than monthly.

Question 1a: What is the publication frequency? ____________ times per year

	Total Journal Response (N=974)	Type of Publisher		Journals by Subject			
		For Profit (N=308)	Non-profit (N=666)	Pure Science (N=216)	Applied Science (N=264)	Social Science (N=371)	Humanities (N=123)
Less than 2	.7%	0	1.1%	0	.8%	.8%	1.6%
2-4	51.2%	36.0%	58.3%	35.2%	31.1%	68.2%	71.5%
5-12	42.9%	54.9%	37.4%	51.9%	62.1%	29.9%	25.2%
13-26	4.3%	7.5%	2.7%	12.0%	4.5%	.8%	.9%
27-52	.9%	1.6%	.5%	.9%	1.5%	.3%	.8%
mean	7.078	8.416	6.459	8.838	8.871	5.437	5.089
median	4.457	6.080	4.317	6.144	6.418	4.189	4.099
mode	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	12.000	4.000	4.000

Question 1a: What is the publication frequency? ____________ times per year

	For Profit 0-2999 (N=177)	3000-9999 (N=47)	10000-max (N=49)	Non-profit 0-2999 (N=297)	3000-9999 (N=234)	10000-max (N=134)
Less than 2	0	0	0	.7%	2.1%	0
2-4	39.0%	27.7%	6.1%	82.8%	50.9%	16.4%
5-12	52.5%	66.0%	75.5%	16.2%	42.7%	75.4%
13-26	8.5%	4.3%	10.2%	.3%	3.8%	6.7%
27-52	0	2.1%	8.2%	0	.5%	1.5%
mean	7.119	8.894	14.694	4.519	6.906	10.000
median	5.855	6.333	11.966	4.005	4.439	10.375
mode	4.000	12.000	12.000	4.000	4.000	12.000

Question 1b. Circulation as of January, 1977

(1) Total ____________ copies per issue

Circulation Statistics for Surveyed Journals

Reported circulation was collected into three categories; 1) journals with circulation per issue up to 2999 copies; 2) journals with issue circulation between 3000 and 9999 copies; and 3) journals with issue circulation of 10,000 and more. As reported earlier, journals with circulations above 100,000 had been excluded from the initial NSF survey because of the recommendation from consulting statisticians who felt that their inclusion would distort the data, and these journals were left out of this survey as well. The three categorizations used were selected at the request of King Research, Inc., which is carrying out parallel studies for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), NSF, and CONTU, and which felt that calculation in this manner would provide useful information for its own studies.

Better than half, or 50.5% of the responding journals, had circulation below 3000 copies per issue. Perhaps surprisingly, a larger percentage of commercial than non-profit journals fell into this category, with 64.8% of for-profit journals in this range, compared to only 44.7% of non-profit journals. At the other end of the spectrum, 19.5% of all journals which responded to this question distributed over 10,000 copies per issue, including 17.9% of commercial and 20.1% of non-profit publishers. Of the large circulation non-profit group, 83.6% are society journals. In fact, these society journals account for 61.2% of all journals in the survey with circulation over 10,000 copies. It is obvious that much if not most of the high level of circulation comes from distribution to society members.

Among subject disciplines, only applied science journals showed a deviation from the "small" journal phenomenon, and was the only discipline in which less than half the journals had a circulation of under 3000. Over 30% of these journals reported circulation of 10,000 copies and more, and the mean of 12,935 was more than twice the mean for pure science and humanities journals, with social science journals falling about halfway between the two groups.

Although the journals with distribution above 10,000 copies represented only 19.5% of the journals reporting, they represented 74.2% of the 8,354,266 issues distributed by the total of all responding journals, with more than two thirds of this total coming from the non-profit sector. Journals with circulation between 3000 and 9999 copies were 18.1% of the total, with non-profit circulation more than 4 1/2 times commercial circulation. The smallest (under 3000) category of journal, while including more than 50% of the responding journals, represented only 7.7% of the circulation distribution, with non-profit journals two thirds of this total.

For-profit journals represented 27.3% of the circulation, a somewhat smaller percentage than their share of the journal survey itself, and an indication of the large circulation enjoyed by societal journals, which represented more than half of the entire total. Applied science journals, with 40.9%, had the greatest distribution share, followed by social science at 35.4%. Pure science and humanities trailed substantially, at 15.0% and 8.7%, respectively.

Question 1b: Circulation as of January, 1977

Total Copies per Issue

	Total Journal Response (N=938)	Type of Publisher		Journals by Subject			
		For Profit (N=273)	Non-profit (N=665)	Pure Science (N=216)	Applied Science (N=264)	Social Science (N=335)	Humanities (N=123)
0-2999	50.5%	64.8%	44.7%	57.9%	39.0%	51.6%	59.3%
3000-9999	30.0%	17.3%	35.2%	30.6%	30.3%	30.1%	27.6%
10000-max	19.5%	17.9%	20.1%	11.6%	30.7%	18.3%	13.1%
mean	8906	8349	9135	5818	12935	8839	5866

Question 1b: Circulation as of January 1977

Total Copies per Issue by Type of Publisher

	0-2999	3000-9999	10000-max
For Profit (N=273)	64.8%	17.3%	17.9%
Non-profit (N=665)	44.7%	35.2%	20.1%
Society	19.5%	24.2%	16.8%
University	7.3%	3.7%	.3%
Other NFP	17.9%	7.3%	3.0%

JOURNAL RESPONSE BASED ON TOTAL 1977 DISTRIBUTION

Journals by Type of Publisher

	No. Distributed	% of Total Distributed
For Profit	2279314.000	27.3%
Non-profit	6074952.000	72.7%
Society	4520849.000	54.1%
University	259448.000	3.1%
Other NFP	1294655.000	15.5%
Total	8345266.000	100%

Journals by Size of Circulation

	No. Distributed	% of Total Distribution
0-2999	639882.000	7.7%
For Profit	206291.000	2.5%
Non-profit	433591.000	5.2%
3000-9999	1507060.000	18.1%
For Profit	264940.000	3.2%
Non-profit	1242120.000	14.9%
10000-max	6207324.000	74.2%
For Profit	1808083.000	21.6%
Non-profit	4399241.000	52.6%
Total	8345266.000	100%

Journals by Subject

	No. Distributed	% of Total Distribution
Pure Science	1256740.000	15.0%
Applied Science	3414831.000	40.9%
Social Science	2961184.000	35.4%
Humanities	721511.000	8.7%
Total	8345266.000	100%

Question 1b. (2) Outside U.S. ____________ copies per issue

Circulation Outside the United States (As Shown as a Percentage of the Total)

Only 27.1% of responding journals indicated a circulation outside the United States of 30% or more of the total, and less than half report over 20%. Commercial journals are far more likely to be distributed outside the United States, with 48.4% of the journals in the for-profit sector reporting that 30% or more of their distribution went to foreign countries, and 64.7% reporting a foreign circulation of 20% or more. By contrast, only 18.6% of non-profit journals report a foreign circulation above 30%, and the group reporting 15% is still less than half of the non-profit total. It is surmised that this is partly true because commercial publishers tend to have better developed international marketing organizations or contacts, and also because much of the non-profit circulation is from American society journals to its own American society members.

Pure science journals show a far greater tendency for foreign circulation than any other subject discipline. The 56.7% of pure science journals who indicate that 30% or more of their distribution is foreign are more than twice the percentage of any other subject discipline. Social science journals, in particular, report a foreign circulation of 10% or less for half of the journals reporting.

Perhaps surprisingly, smaller circulation journals are frequently more apt to have foreign subscribers. This may be because small disciplines are truly international in scope, with a relatively small number of researchers in close contact regardless of geographic boundaries. Over 62% of the smallest commercial journals have a foreign circulation of 30% or more. By contrast, only 8.5%

of the largest commercial and 2.3% of the largest non-profit journals report foreign circulation in excess of 30% large non-profit journals, in fact, report foreign circulation above 10% in only 46.1% of the journals in this category, presumably in large part because of heavy societal member distributions.

Question 1b. (2) Outside U.S. ____________ copies per issue

Shown as Percentage of Total Circulation

	Total Journal Response (N=907)	Type of Publisher		Journals by Subject			
		For Profit (N=258)	Non-profit (N=649)	Pure Science (N=210)	Applied Science (N=249)	Social Science (N=326)	Humanities (N=122)
0	5.8%	4.3%	6.5%	.5%	4.0%	12.0%	2.5%
0.01-0.99%	4.9%	2.3%	5.9%	1.0%	3.2%	9.2%	3.3%
1.00-4.99%	10.7%	7.4%	12.0%	4.3%	10.0%	14.4%	13.1%
5.00-9.99%	12.9%	9.7%	14.2%	8.6%	13.3%	14.4%	15.6%
10.00-14.99%	10.7%	6.2%	12.5%	5.2%	9.6%	12.3%	18.0%
15.00-19.99%	8.0%	5.4%	9.1%	6.2%	8.4%	8.3%	9.8%
20.00-24.99%	10.3%	7.8%	11.2%	8.1%	14.5%	8.6%	9.8%
25.00-29.99%	9.6%	8.5%	10.0%	9.5%	11.7%	6.7%	13.1%
30.00-max%	27.1%	48.4%	18.6%	56.7%	25.3%	14.1%	14.8%
mean %	20.783%	29.220%	17.429%	33.075%	21.330%	13.857%	17.013%
median %	18.182%	28.477%	14.396%	35.943%	20.000%	9.941%	13.171%
mean no. of copies	1137.015	1320.729	1063.983	1257.090	1706.108	742.831	822.131
median no. of copies	468.000	459.500	488.000	740.500	700.000	290.000	268.500

Question 1b (2) Outside U.S. _______________ copies per issue

Shown as Percentage of Total Circulation

Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit			Non-profit		
	0-2999 (N=172)	3000-9999 (N=39)	10000-max (N=47)	0-2999 (N=290)	3000-9999 (N=229)	10000-max (N=130)
0	5.8%	2.6%	0	8.3%	4.4%	6.2%
0.01-0.99%	1.2%	5.1%	4.3%	3.8%	6.6%	9.2%
1.00-4.99%	2.3%	5.1%	27.7%	10.7%	11.4%	16.2%
5.00-9.99%	5.8%	17.9%	17.0%	13.8%	10.0%	22.3%
10.00-14.99%	3.5%	15.4%	8.5%	12.1%	12.2%	13.8%
15.00-19.99%	4.1%	5.1%	10.6%	8.3%	8.3%	12.3%
20.00-24.99%	4.1%	7.7%	21.3%	11.0%	12.2%	10.0%
25.00-29.99%	10.5%	7.8%	2.1%	11.4%	9.6%	7.7%
30.00-max%	62.8%	33.3%	8.5%	20.7%	25.3%	2.3%
mean %	35.000%	23.093%	13.150%	18.447%	19.733%	11.098%
median %	37.952%	18.990%	13.333%	15.910%	19.068%	9.598%
mean no. of copies	417.029	1141.410	4776.681	276.762	1030.131	2879.723
median no. of copies	327.500	910.000	2428.000	199.611	858.000	2000.278

Question 1b. (3) 'Special' subscription(s) __________ copies per issue
(Please report here only subscriptions, either in hard copy or microform, which include some authorization to copy greater than that for regular subscriptions).

Special Subscription Copies Per Issue

This question, not surprisingly, drew very poor level of response. Over 75% responded that they had no such subscriptions, and an additional 13.6% left the question blank, leading to at least the possible conclusion that these fall into the same response category. Only 10.5% of the journals indicated that they had such subscriptions, and for 97.1% this was a figure less than 10% of their total circulation. For 93.2% it was less than 5%. Because of this sparseness of response, no tabulation of data was attempted.

Question 1c. Total circulation as of January, 1972: ______________ copies per issue

Circulation Statistics for Journals in the Survey

Better than half of the 907 journals which responded have circulation of under 3000 copies. Perhaps surprisingly, commercial journals are even more heavily concentrated in this grouping than non-profit journals, with 74.1% of the journals in the profit sector compared to 51.0% of non-profit journals. Non-profit journals are more heavily concentrated in the largest (over 10,000) category, with 18.1% of the non-profit journals, compared to only 13.7% of commercial journals.

Applied science and technology journals have the greatest distribution, with 28.0% in the largest category of journals, compared to only 9.6% of humanities journals, the most sparsely distributed of the subject disciplines.

Circulation growth for the period 1972-77 averaged 21.5% for all journals, for an annual average growth of about 4%. This, of course, includes foreign as well as domestic subscribers, and individual as well as institutional (library) customers. For-profit journals grew at a far more rapid rate than non-profit journals, with the commercial sector reporting 40.0% over the 1972-77 span, compared to 15.8% for the non-profit. Within subject disciplines applied science and technology showed the most rapid growth, at 28.4%, pure science the slowest at 9.5%.

Question 1c. Total circulation as of January, 1972: __________ copies per issue

	Total Journal Response (N=907)	Type of Publisher		Journals by Subject			
		For Profit (N=278)	Non-profit (N=629)	Pure Science (N=200)	Applied Science (N=243)	Social Science (N=350)	Humanities (N=114)
0-2999	58.1%	74.1%	51.0%	59.5%	44.4%	64.3%	65.8%
3000-9999	25.1%	12.2%	30.8%	29.0%	27.6%	21.4%	24.6%
10000-max	16.8%	13.7%	18.2%	11.5%	28.0%	14.3%	9.6%

Percentage Increase over 5 years 1972-1977

Total Circulations 1977	8,354,266	2,279,314	6,074,952	1,256,740	3,414,831	2,961,184	721,511
Total Circulations 1972	6,874,979	1,628,657	5,246,322	1,147,237	2,660,238	2,448,451	619,053
% Increase 1972-1977	21.5%	40.0%	15.8%	9.5%	28.4%	20.9%	16.6%

Question 1d. International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) ______________
(Enter the ISSN only if the ISSN is printed in each issue of the journal itself).

Use of ISSN Number

Only 36.0% of the responding 974 journals include the ISSN number in each issue of the journals. This percentage, however, is still considerably higher than that of journals which did not respond to the survey or whose responses were received too late to be included. Analysis at the Library of Congress indicates that only 14.3% of these journals have been assigned ISSN numbers. Since it has already been reported earlier that these non-responding journals are also far less apt to be copyrighted, it can be assumed that the response population includes a greater proportion of more substantial journals, more interested in and concerned about issues of library copying and copyright in general.

Journals in the for-profit sector which responded are more likely to include ISSN numbers, with 40 .9% reporting their inclusion in each issue, compared to 33.8% in the non-profit sector. Almost half of the responding pure science journals carry ISSN numbers, applied science journals are at the other end of the spectrum, at 29.9%.

It might be expected that journals with larger circulations would be more likely to include ISSN numbers. However, the very reverse pattern occurs. Over 55% of the smallest commercial journals include ISSN numbers, compared to only 20.4% with circulations above 10,000 copies. For non-profit journals 33.3% of the smallest and 26.9% of the largest circulation groupings include ISSN numbers.

Question 1d. International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) ________________

	Total Journal Response (N=974)	Type of Publication: For Profit (N=308)	Type of Publication: Non-profit (N=666)	Journals by Subject Breakdown: Pure Science (N=216)	Journals by Subject Breakdown: Applied Science (N=264)	Journals by Subject Breakdown: Social Science (N=371)	Journals by Subject Breakdown: Humanities (N=123)
Print ISSN	36.0%	40.9%	33.8%	47.2%	29.9%	33.2%	38.2%
Do Not Print	64.0%	59.1%	66.2%	52.8%	70.1%	66.8%	61.8%

Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit 0-2999 (N=177)	For Profit 3000-9999 (N=47)	For Profit 10000-max (N=49)	Non-profit 0-2999 (N=297)	Non-profit 3000-9999 (N=234)	Non-profit 10000-max (N=134)
Print ISSN	55.4%	23.4%	20.4%	33.3%	38.0%	26.9%
Do Not Print	44.6%	76.6%	79.6%	66.7%	62.0%	73.1%

Question 2a. Do you copyright each issue of this jouranal? Yes ________ No ________

b. Are individual articles in this journal copyrighted by the authors or others?

None _______; Few ________; Some _________; Many __________.

Policy Toward Copyrighting of Issues and of Specific Articles

A great majority, 89.5%, of journals, all but 1.5% of which responded to this question, copyright each issue. As reported earlier, Library of Congress analysis indicates that the tendency toward copyrighting for non-responding journals is much smaller. Commercial journals in particular, with a rate of 96.1%, responded affirmatively to this question, but even non-profit journals report a rate of 86.5%. There is relatively little difference between subject disciplines, with pure science at the greatest rate of 92.6%, and humanities at the lowest, 85.4%. Surprisingly, the tendency by commercial journals to copyright each issue decreases as the circulation of the journal increases, with large for-profit journals copyrighting in 89.8% of the cases. By contrast, the tendency to copyright non-profit journals increases with increasing size, with the rate of 93.3% for the group with the largest circulation.

The great majority of journals do not include articles individually copyrighted by the author or by others. In particular, commercial journals completely avoid this practice in 83.4% of the cases, and report no instances in which many articles are individually copyrighted. Non-profit journals report a greater rate of individual copyrighting, although even here for 73.7% of the journals there are no copyrighted articles, and the combination of none and few exceeds 90%. In particular, pure science journals avoid individually copyrighted articles.

The practice tends to occur more readily in social science and humanities journals, but even here 2/3 of the journals do not have individually copyrighted articles. Circulation size of the journal seems to have little impact on the practice, except that small commercial journals are least likely to include individually copyrighted articles.

Question 2a. Do you copyright each issue of this journal? Yes________ No________

b. Are individual articles in this journal copyrighted by the authors or others?

None________; Few___________; Some_________; Many__________.

		Total Journal Response (N=974)	Type of Publisher		Journals by Subject Breakdown			
			For Profit (N=308)	Non-profit (N=666)	Pure Science (N=216)	Applied Science (N=264)	Social Science (N=371)	Humanities (N=123)
a.	Yes	89.5%	96.1%	86.5%	92.6%	90.2%	88.7%	85.4%
	No	9.0%	3.6%	11.5%	6.0%	8.7%	10.0%	12.2%
	No answer	1.5%	.3%	2.0%	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%	2.4%
b.	None	73.7%	83.4%	69.2%	85.6%	76.5%	67.1%	66.7%
	Few	16.9%	8.1%	21.0%	8.8%	11.0%	24.0%	22.8%
	Some	4.4%	4.6%	4.4%	2.8%	3.7%	5.1%	6.5%
	Many	.7%	0	1.0%	.5%	.4%	.9%	1.6%
	No Answer	4.3%	3.9%	4.4%	2.3%	8.4%	2.9%	2.4%

Question 2a. Do you copyright each issue of this journal? Yes________ No________

b. Are individual articles in this journal copyrighted by the authors or others?

None________; Few________; Some__________; Many____________.

Journals by Size of Circulation

		For Profit 0-2999 (N=177)	3000-9999 (N=47)	10000-max (N=49)	Non-profit 0-2999 (N=297)	3000-9999 (N=234)	10000-max (N=134)
a.	Yes	97.7%	93.6%	89.8%	79.8%	91.0%	93.3%
	No	2.3%	6.4%	8.2%	17.8%	7.3%	5.2%
	No answer	0	0	2.0%	2.4%	1.7%	1.5%
b.	None	88.1%	68.1%	69.4%	70.7%	67.9%	67.9%
	Few	4.5%	10.6%	24.5%	20.5%	20.5%	23.2%
	Some	5.1%	6.4%	4.1%	4.7%	4.3%	3.7%
	Many	0	0	0	.7%	1.3%	1.5%
	No answer	2.3%	14.9%	2.0%	3.4%	6.0%	3.7%

Question 3. **Page charges**

a. Not employed ________

b. Required ___________

c. Employed but not mandatory _________

Use of Page Charges

Approximately 3/4 of the journals in the survey do not employ page charges at all, and only 3.5% of the responding journals have mandatory page charges. For profit journals are least likely to utilize page charges, with only 7.5% reporting their use at all, and only 3.6% making them mandatory. Non-profit journals are more likely to use page charges, but not on a mandatory basis, with 17.6% having such non-mandatory charges. Pure science journals are most active in the use of page charges on a non-mandatory basis, (29.6%) but conversely few have mandatory charges (4.2%).

Circulation size of journal has little discernable impact on the practice. Commercial journals, as reported earlier, shun page charges, and large commercial journals use them least of all. In fact, none of the large commercial journals responding to the questionnaire indicated the use of page charges, even on a non-mandatory basis. The use of optional page charges is greatest in medium circulation non-profit journals, and falls off toward both extremes.

Question 3: Page charges

a. Not employed______________

b. Required__________

c. Employed but not mandatory__________

	Total Journal Response (N=974)	Type of Publisher: For Profit (N=308)	Type of Publisher: Non-profit (N=666)	Journals by Subject: Pure Science (N=216)	Journals by Subject: Applied Science (N=264)	Journals by Subject: Social Science (N=371)	Journals by Subject: Humanities (N=123)
a. Not employed	74.3%	87.7%	68.2%	63.0%	76.1%	79.5%	74.8%
b. Required	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	4.2%	1.5%	5.1%	1.6%
c. Employed but not mandatory	12.8%	3.9%	17.6%	29.6%	10.3%	5.9%	9.8%
d. No answer	9.4%	4.8%	10.7%	3.2%	12.1%	9.5%	13.8%

Question 3: Page Charges

Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit 0-2999 (N=177)	3000-9999 (N=47)	10000-max (N=49)	Non-profit 0-2999 (N=297)	3000-9999 (N=234)	10000-max (N=134)
a. Not employed	85.3%	78.7%	95.9%	71.4%	59.8%	76.1%
b. Required	4.5%	6.4%	0	3.4%	3.8%	3.1%
c. Employed but not mandatory	5.6%	4.3%	0	13.8%	24.4%	10.4%
d. No answer	4.6%	10.6%	4.1%	11.4%	12.0%	10.4%

Question 4. Do you now sell directly or through an authorized agent reprints or authorized photocopies of articles from this journal? If you do not sell copies directly or through an agent skip to question 10 after answering this question.

a. Directly Yes ________ No __________

b. Through an authorized agent Yes __________ No __________

c. Name of authorized agent(s) ______________________________

Present Sale Directly or Through an Agent of Reprints or Photocopies

In requesting responses to this question, no distinction was made between sale of reprints of copies in bulk or in minimum quantities, and individual one-copy sale which would most directly affect libraries. In responding, some journals did in fact append the comment that they did not honor single copy requests, that they sold only copies of entire issues, that they sold only to authors, that they sold only in bulk, that they sold only in-print issues, or that they sold only current article reprints. The impact of these restrictions must be borne in mind before any attempt is made to generalize from these responses any policy or willingness to honor single copy requests by libraries.

With these constraints, 56.8% of the journals in the survey indicated that they did sell reprints directly on request. The proportion of commercial journals willing to do this was somewhat higher (64.3%) than of non-profit journals (53.3%). The practice was most prevalent for applied science and pure science journals, and least common for humanities journals. Large circulation journals indicated a far greater willingness to engage in this practice than small circulation journals, with large for profit journals reporting 87.8%, and large circulation non-profit journals at 72.4%. The percentages drop fairly sharply for smaller circulation journals, but remain near 50% in all cases.

A considerably smaller percentage of journals reported a present practice of selling reprints or copies through an agent. This practice was affirmed by 32.8% of all journals, 38.3% of commercial, and 30.2% of non-profit journals. The number of non-respondents also rose sharply, indicating perhaps some uncertainty concerning what sale through an agent was or implied, and as to whether or not the journal was in fact engaging in the practice. Applied science journals, which indicated the heaviest probability of direct sale, fell to third place in sale through agents, with pure science journals the most likely to be available through this channel, and humanities journal articles or reprints the least likely to be available through agents, as through direct supply. The practice of selling through agents appears most attractive to small circulation journals, but even small non-profit journals saw some advantage to this approach, in 31.6% of the responses. Both large circulation commercial and non-profit journals reported the practice to the same extent, 30.6%.

Commercial journals show some concentration in their selection of agents, with Xerox University Microfilm and Information Unlimited, between them accounting for 85.7% of the responses. Non-profit journals listed 23 agents in their responses, but Xerox University Microfilms dominate the field, with a frequency of 67.2%.

It should be noted that the Institute for Scientific Information has standing arrangements with a large number of publishers, under which ISI pays royalties to these publishers for photocopies made and sold as part of its OATS service. The fact that relatively few respondents indicated ISI as an agent indicates that they think of this organization as a customer rather than as an agent. However, as has been pointed out by ISI, the present relationship is easily convertable into an agent status, if journals wished to refer requests for copies made to them to the Institute for Scientific Information.

Question 4. Do you now sell directly or through an authorized agent reprints or authorized photocopies of articles from this journal? If you do not sell copies directly or through an agent skip to question 10 after answering this question.

a. Directly Yes__________ No____________
b. Through an authorized agent Yes____________ No____________
c. Name of authorized agent(s)________________________________

	Total Journal Response (N=974)	Type of Publisher		Journals by Subject			
		For Profit (N=308)	Non-profit (N=666)	Pure Science (N=216)	Applied Science (N=264)	Social Science (N=371)	Humanities (N=123)
a. Directly							
Yes	56.8%	64.3%	53.3%	63.0%	65.5%	50.7%	45.5%
No	40.0%	35.1%	42.3%	34.7%	31.8%	45.6%	50.4%
No answer	3.2%	.6%	4.4%	2.3%	2.7%	3.8%	4.1%
b. Through an authorized agent							
Yes	32.8%	38.3%	30.2%	39.4%	29.5%	32.6%	28.5%
No	43.5%	45.1%	42.8%	37.0%	46.2%	45.8%	42.3%
No answer	23.7%	16.6%	27.1%	23.6%	24.3%	21.6%	29.2%

Question 4:

Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit 0-2999 (N=177)	3000-9999 (N=47)	10000-max (N=49)	Non-profit 0-2999 (N=297)	3000-9999 (N=234)	10000-max (N=134)
a. Directly						
Yes	56.5%	57.4%	87.8%	47.5%	49.6%	72.4%
No	43.5%	40.4%	10.2%	47.1%	46.5%	24.6%
No answer	0	2.2%	2.0%	5.4%	3.9%	3.0%
b. Through an authorized agent						
Yes	50.8%	27.7%	30.6%	31.6%	27.8%	30.6%
No	36.2%	55.3%	42.9%	42.1%	44.4%	41.8%
No answer	13.0%	17.0%	26.5%	26.3%	27.8%	27.6%

Question 4c: Name of Authorized Agent

For Profit

Agent's Name:	
Diversified Services	2
Fred B. Rothman	1
Information Unlimited	22
Kraus Reprints	2
McGraw-Hill Circulation Market Division	1
Petersen Press, Inc.	3
Wm. S. Hein & Co., Inc. Micro-Film Division	1
Xerox University Microfilms	38

Non-profit

Agent's Name	
Allen Press	3
Bell& Howell Micro Photo Division	1
Bismarck S. Williams	1
Dennis & Co.	1
ERIC/RCS	3
E.O. Pointer	4
Engineering Societies Libraries	1
Inst. of Scientific Information	1
Interstate Printers	1
J.S. Canner	1
Kraus Reprints	11
Microfilming Corp. of America	1
NTIS	8
Rothman Reprints, Inc.	4
Swets & Zeitlinger	2
Sociological Abstracts	1
Thomson Ltd.	3
Walter J. Johnson, Inc.	4
Warner Modular Publications, Inc.	2
Waverly Press	1
William R. Brown Printing	1
Wm. S. Hein & Co., Inc., Micro-Film Division	1
Williams & Field	1
Xerox University Microfilms	117

Question 5. If so, for how many years back do you or your agent sell reprints authorized copies for this journal? Back to ___________
year

Question 6. What was the starting date of publication of this journal? ___________
year

Ability to Supply Back Issues, As Related to Age of the Journal

The expressed ability to supply back issues was plotted against the age of the journal, for the entire group of journals, for commercial and non-profit journals, and by subject discipline. In general, correlation between the two lines was fairly consistent, with reporting journals in all categories expressing an ability to supply copies for at least three or four years back. They can supply copies in 92% of all cases back two years, and this gradually drops to 85% for 10 year old issues. Thereafter it begins to improve again. The relatively few older journals report a greater ability to supply back copies, and only one fifth of the 20% of journals in existence more than 50 years ago indicate an inability to supply issues that far back.

The gap is somewhat more substantial for commercial journals, which are more likely to limit print quantities and therefore exhaust their stocks. Of the 58% of the commercial journals which were in existence 10 years ago, 31% indicate an inability to supply copies that far back, but better than half of the 10% still in existence after 50 years can make those copies available. In the non-profit sector both journal longevity and supply access are improved, with 77.7% of the journals in existence 10 years ago and 85% of these able to supply copies from 10 years ago. Of the 25.5% of non-profit journals in existence over 50 years ago, a remarkable 86.3% indicate an ability to furnish copies from 50 years back. Little in the way of deviation is indicated in an analysis by subject discipline. Humanities journals could be expected to have a greater longevity than, for example, applied science journals, but this appears, from these data, to be only fractionally the case. In fact, it is social science journals which have been in existence the shortest period of time, although not to a significant extent.

Since the question permitted positive response for availability of back issues through an agent, it may be that, in many cases, such availability is through reproduction from microfilm which may be difficult for individual articles. It should also be noted that publishers normally supply back issues from stock until these are exhausted, and that they don't run out at constant rates. It may be possible, therefore, for a journal to indicate availability of copies back to 1965, but mean by that only that some 1965 issues and not all 1965 issues are available.

Question 5. If so, for how many years back do you or your agent sell reprints or authorized copies for this journal? Back to ____________
year

Question 6. What was the starting date of publication of this journal? ____________
year

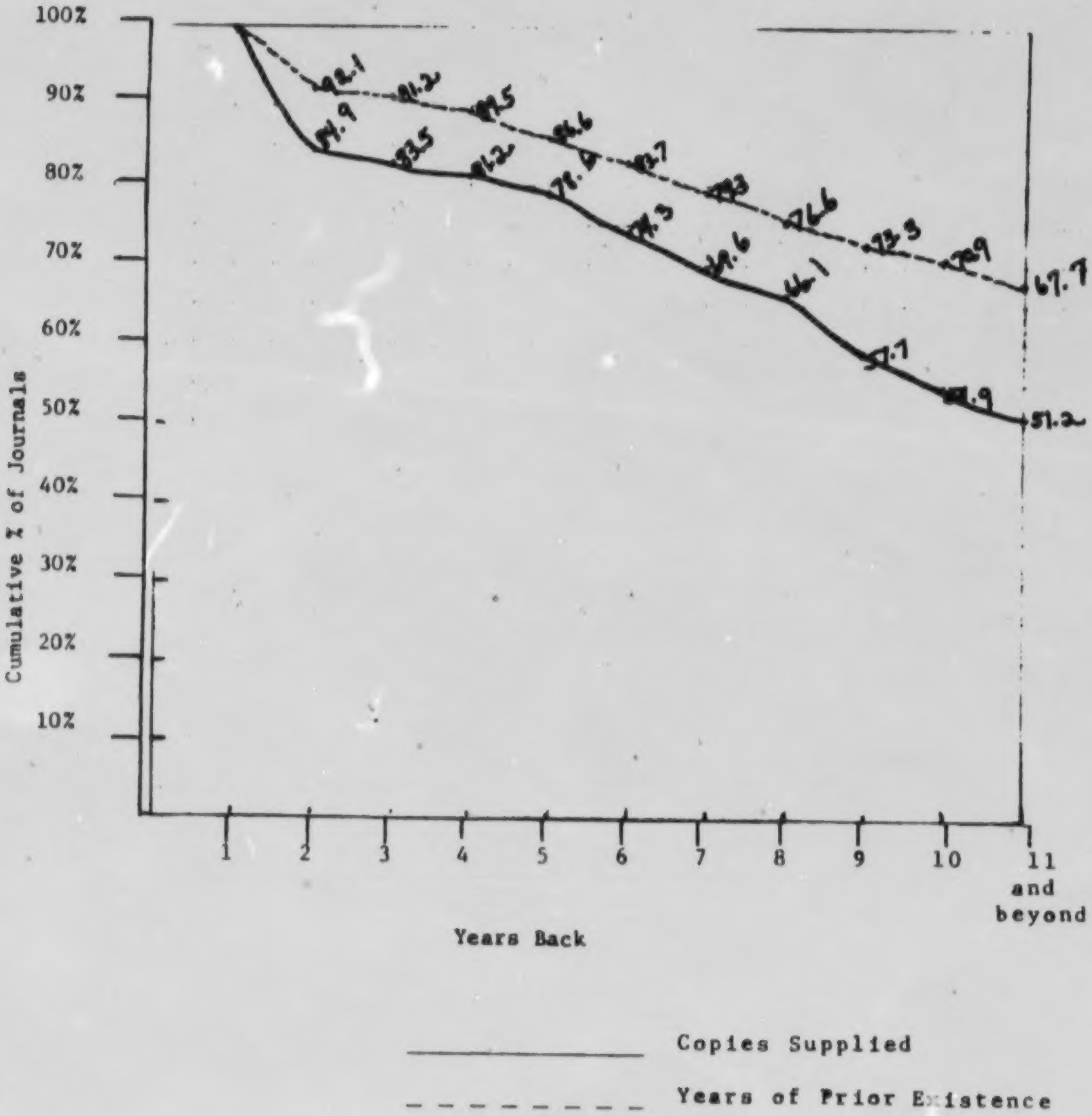
COPYRIGHTED JOURNALS

	Total Journal Response (N=737)	Type of Publisher		Journals by Subject Breakdown			
		For Profit (N=256)	Non-profit (N=481)	Pure Sciences (N=184)	Applied Sciences (N=198)	Social Sciences (N=272)	Humanities (N=83)
mean	1954	1962	1950	1953	1956	1954	1951
median	1966	1969	1959	1967	1966	1965	1961

	Total Journal Response (N=823)	Type of Publisher		Journals by Subject Breakdown			
		For Profit (N=289)	Non-profit (N=534)	Pure Sciences (N=197)	Applied Sciences (N=229)	Social Sciences (N=296)	Humanities (N=101)
mean	1949	1957	1945	1950	1947	1951	1947
median	1958	1966	1951	1961	1956	1959	1956

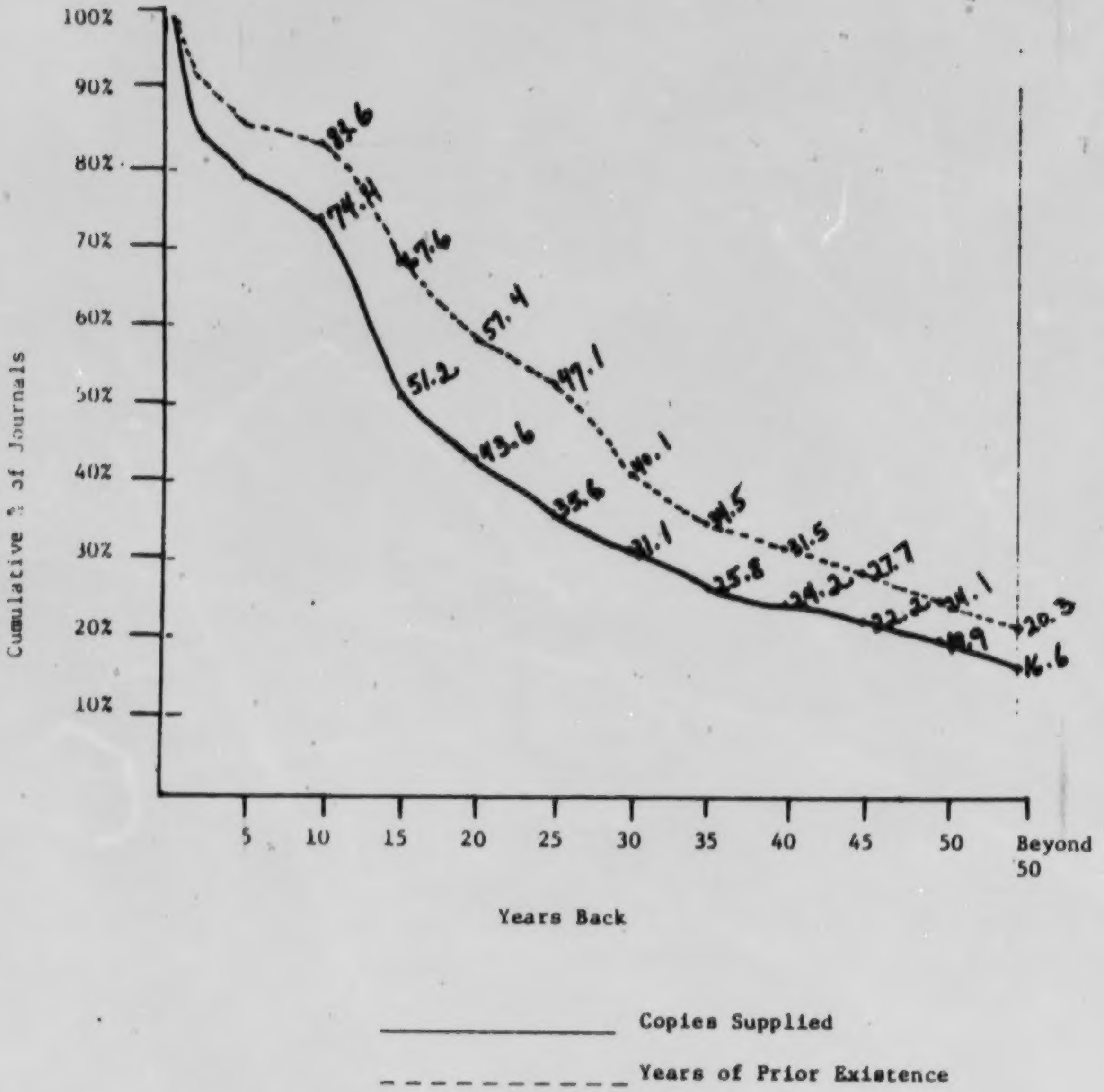
Questions 5 and 6

Total Journal Response



Questions 5 and 6

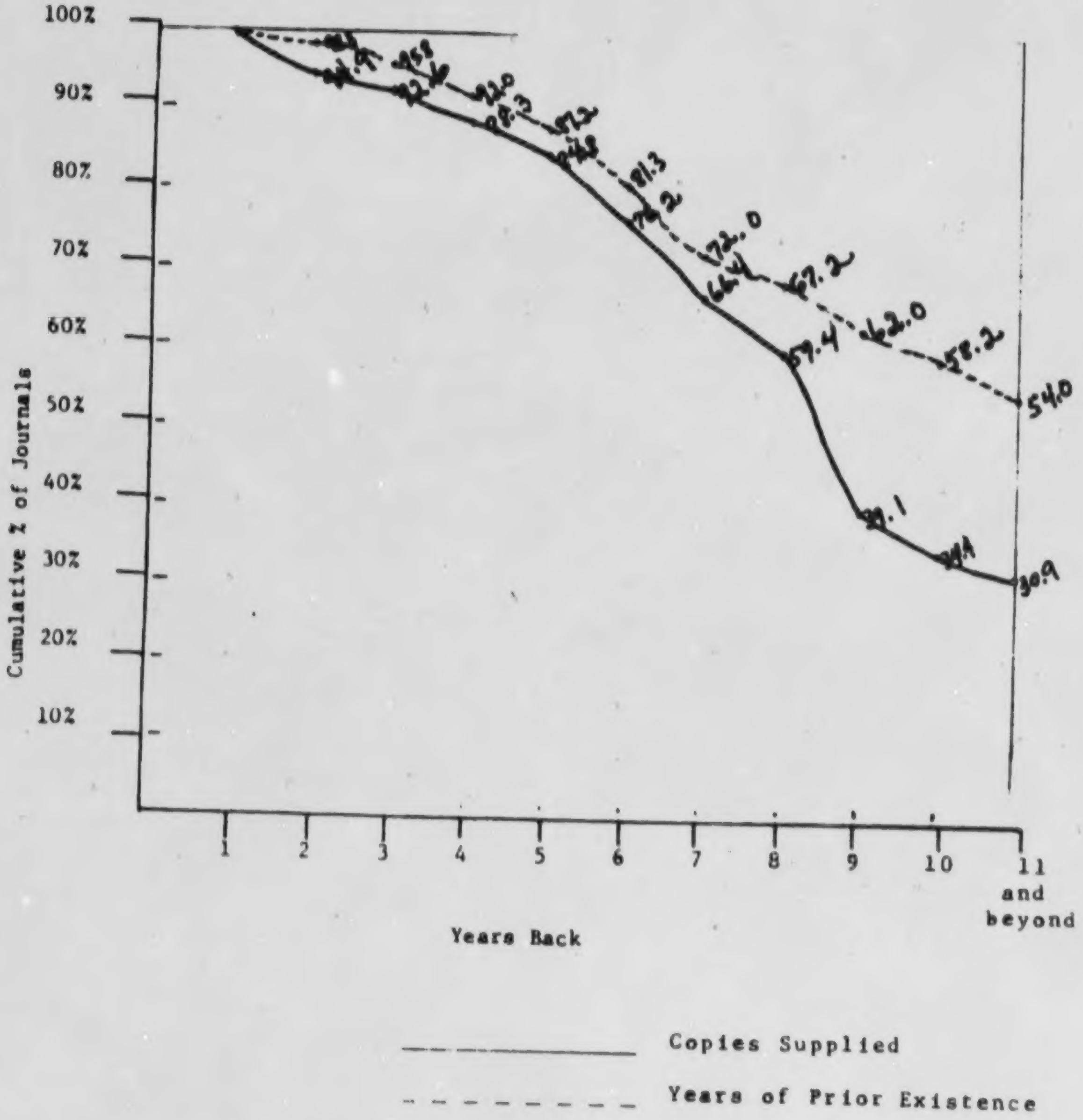
Total Journal Response



Questions 5 and 6

Journals by Type of Publisher

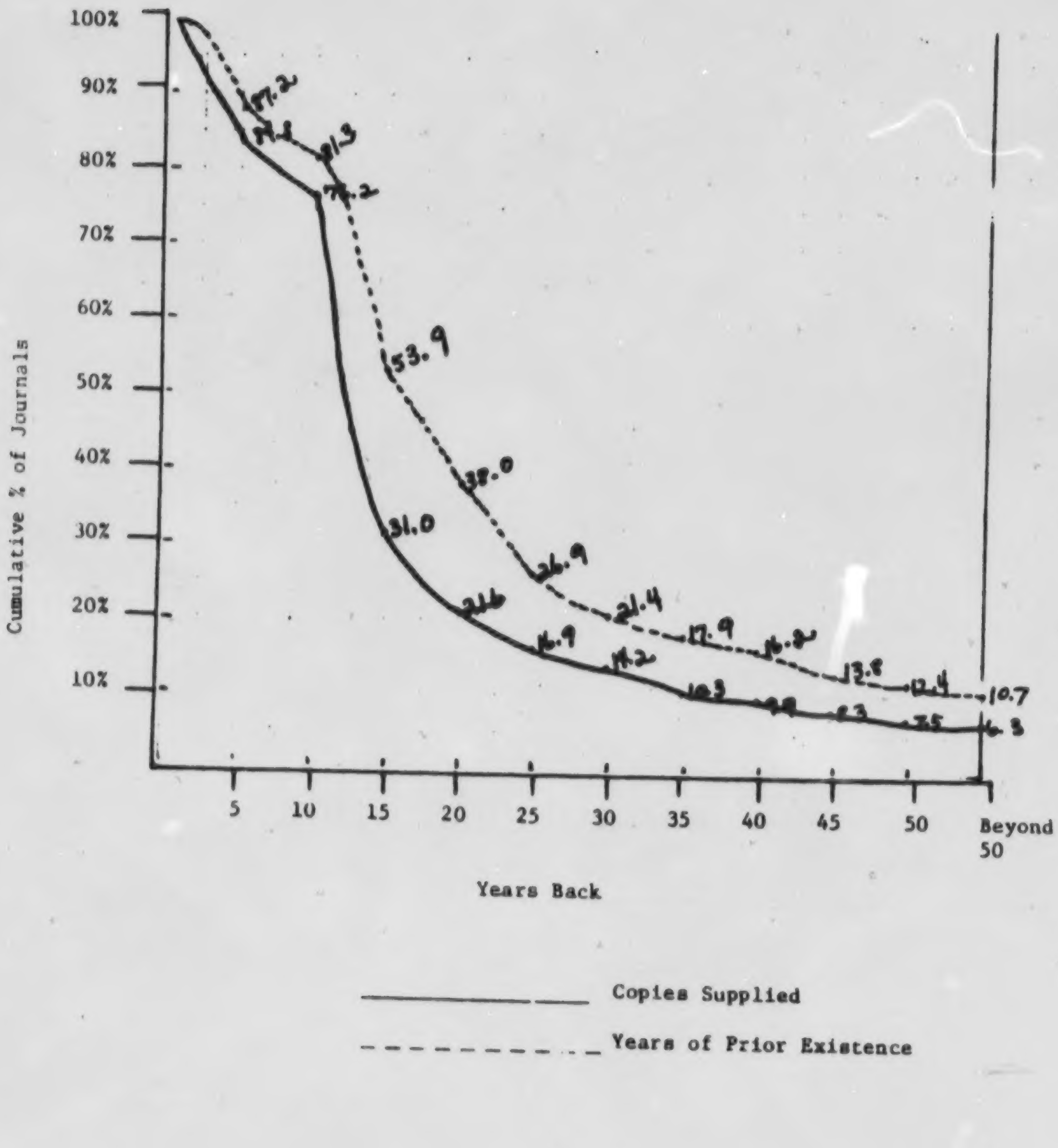
For Profit



Questions 5 and 6

Journals by Type of Publisher

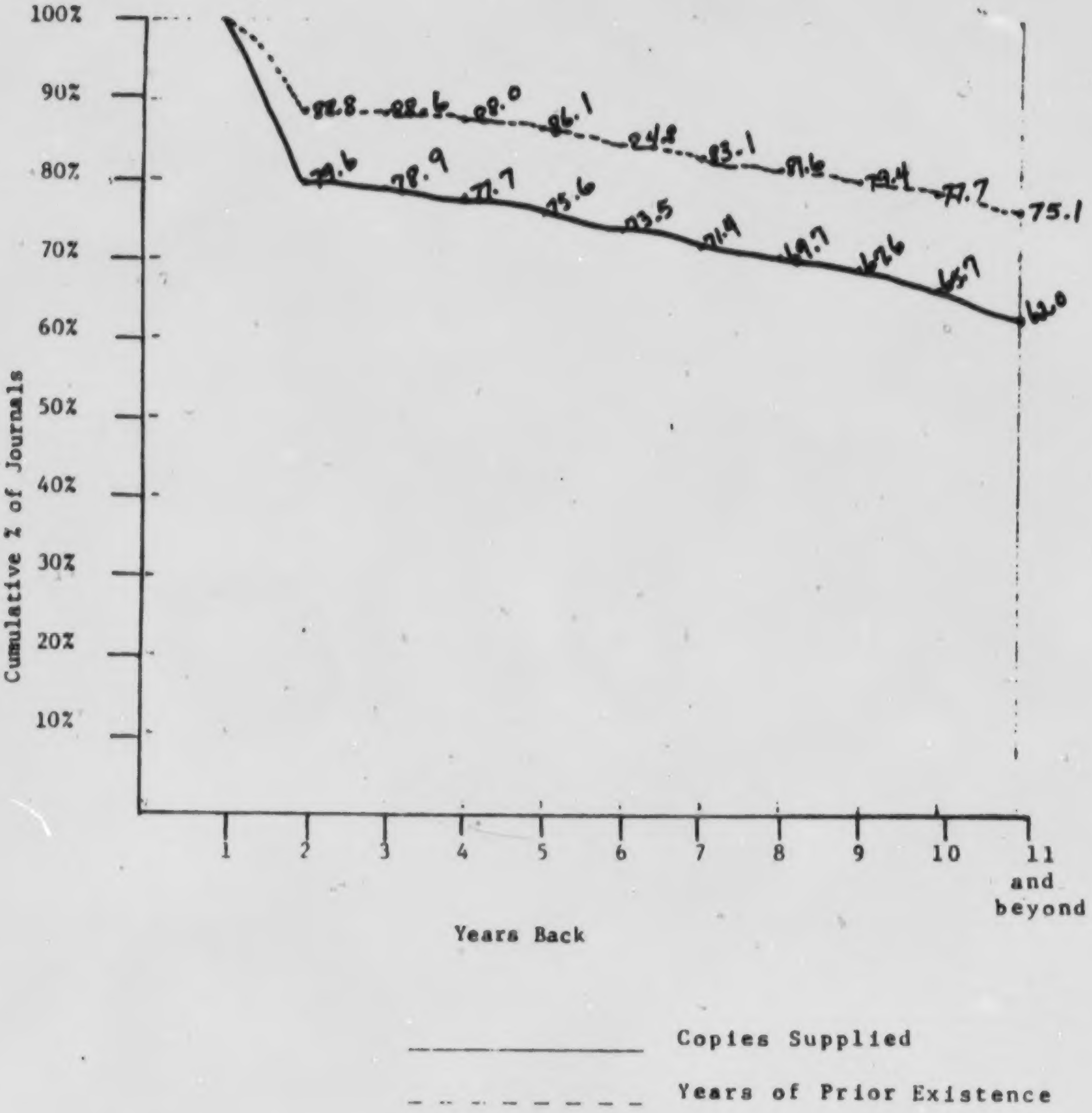
For Profit



Questions 5 and 6

Journals by Type of Publisher

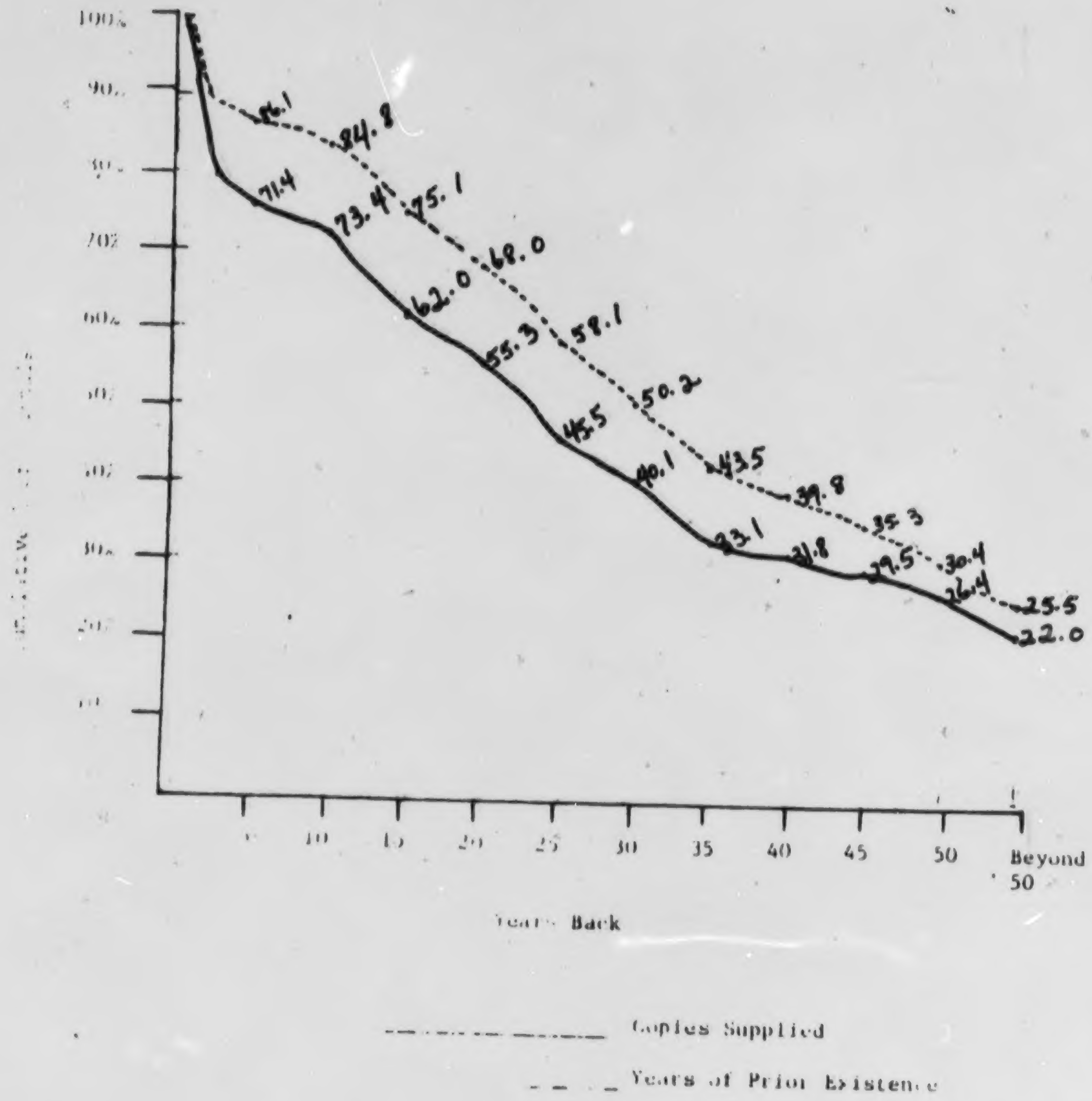
Non-Profit



Questions 5 and 6

Journals by Type of Publisher

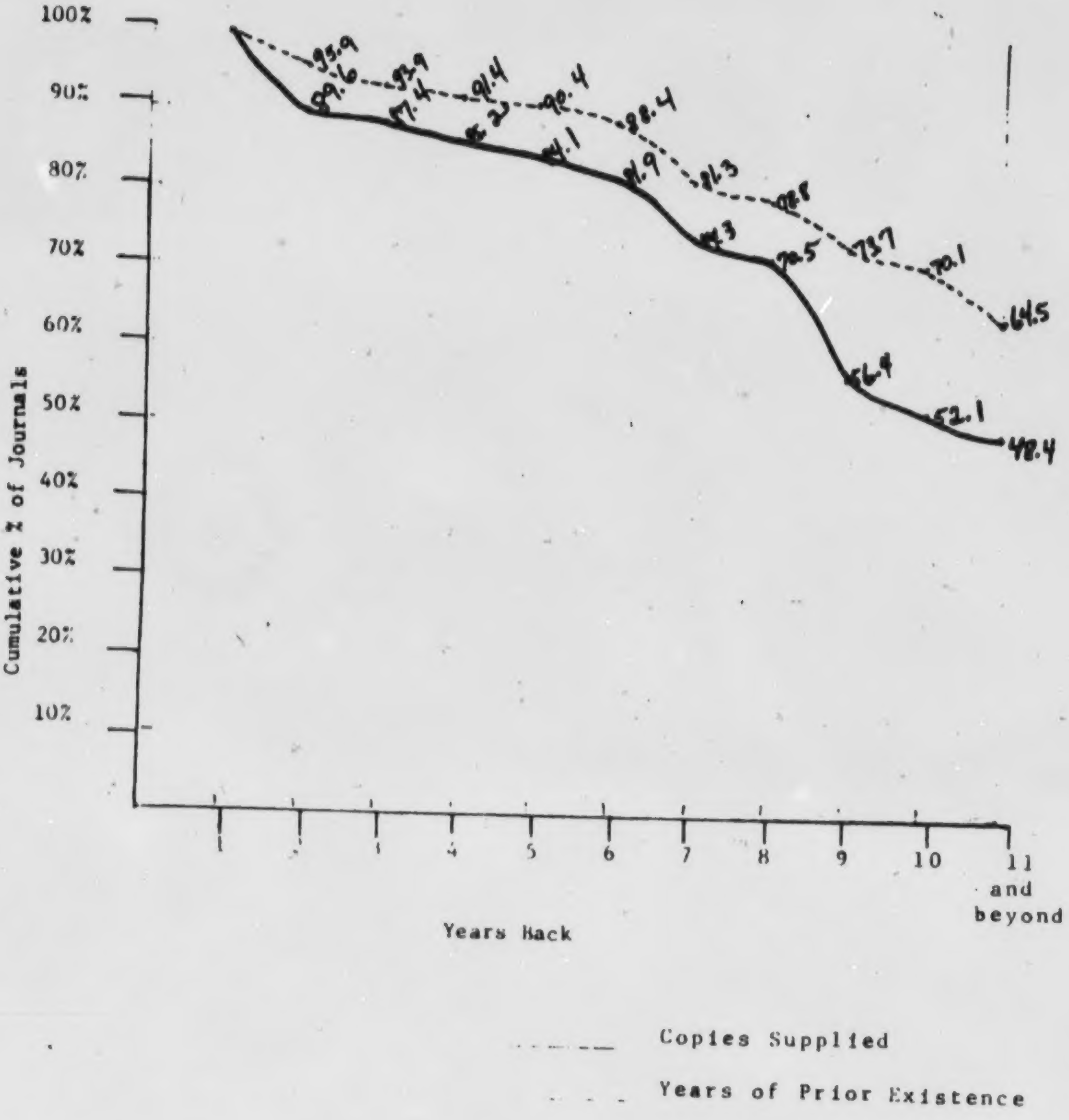
Non-Profit



Questions 5 and 6

Journals by Subject

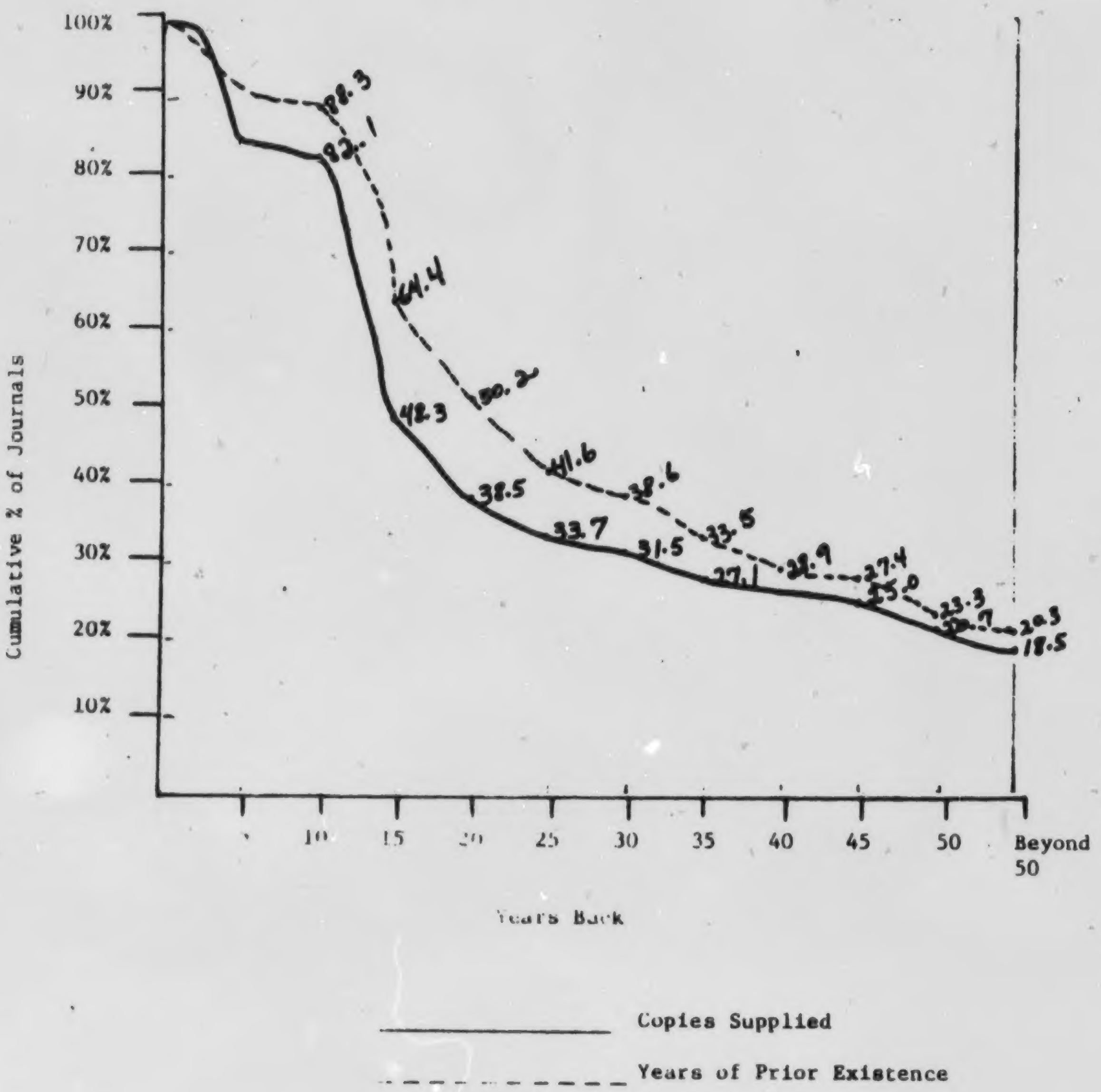
Pure Science



Questions 5 and 6

Journals by Subject

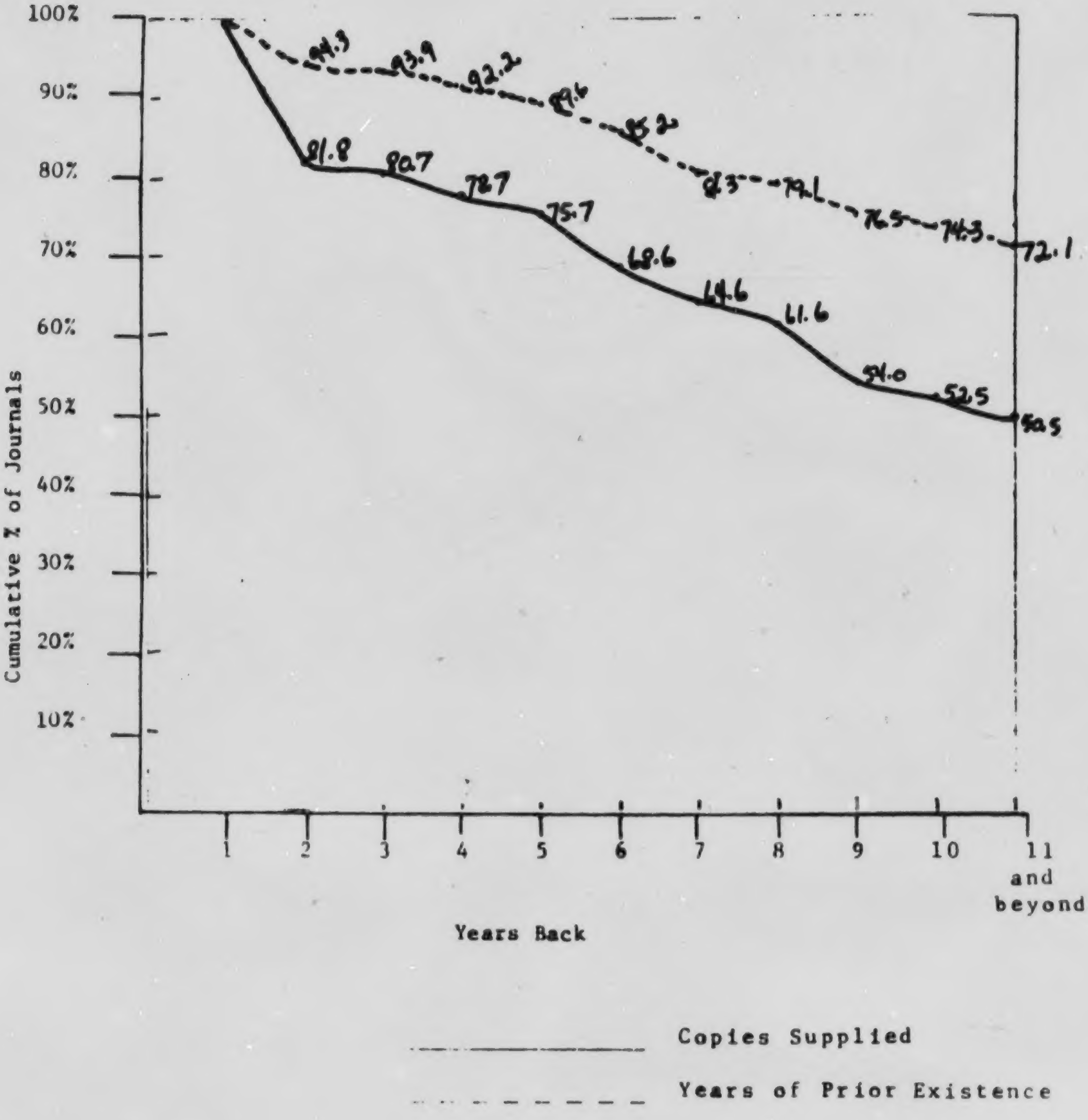
Pure Science



Questions 5 and 6

Journals by Subject

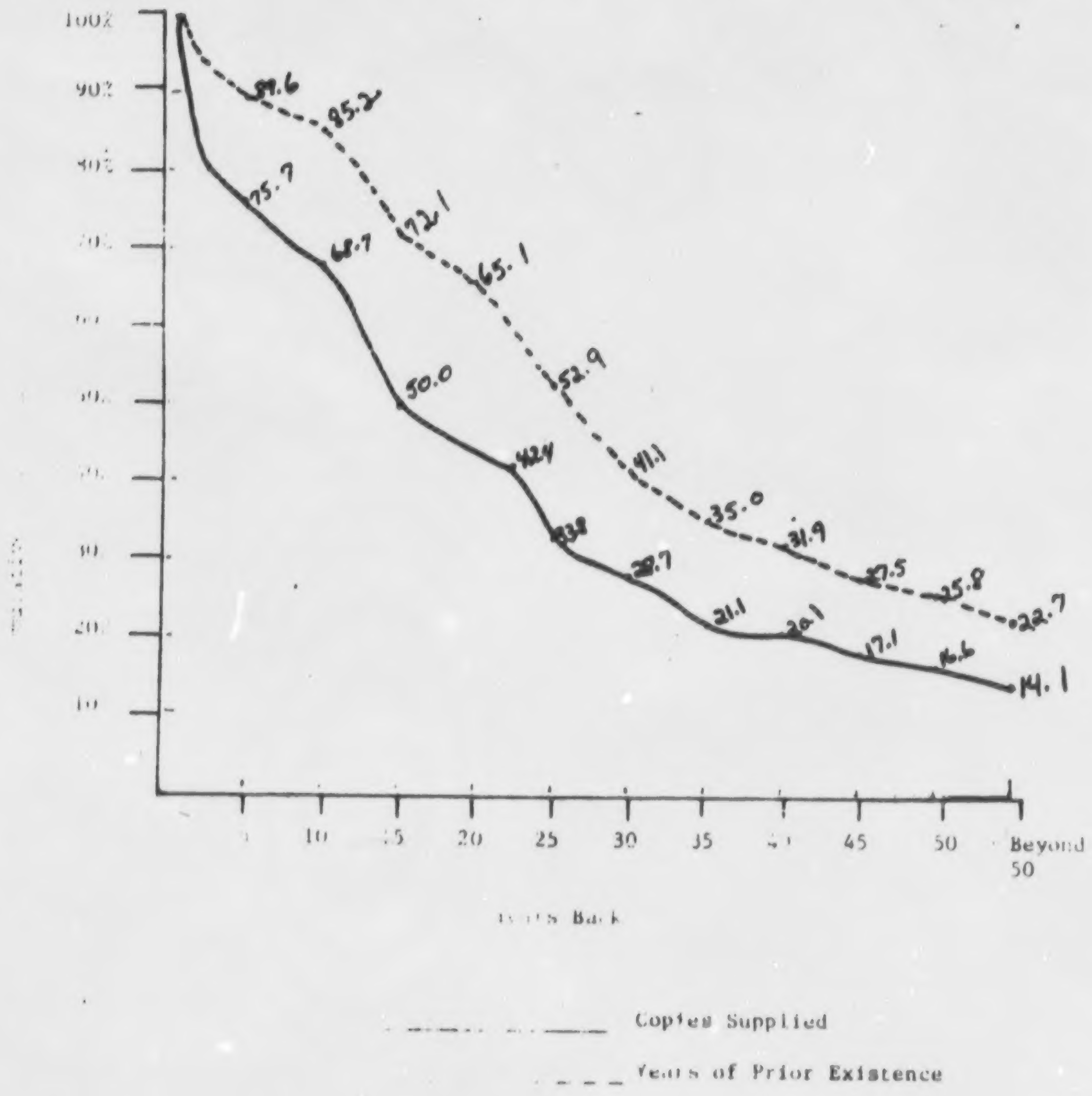
Applied Science



Questions 5 and 6

Journals by Subject

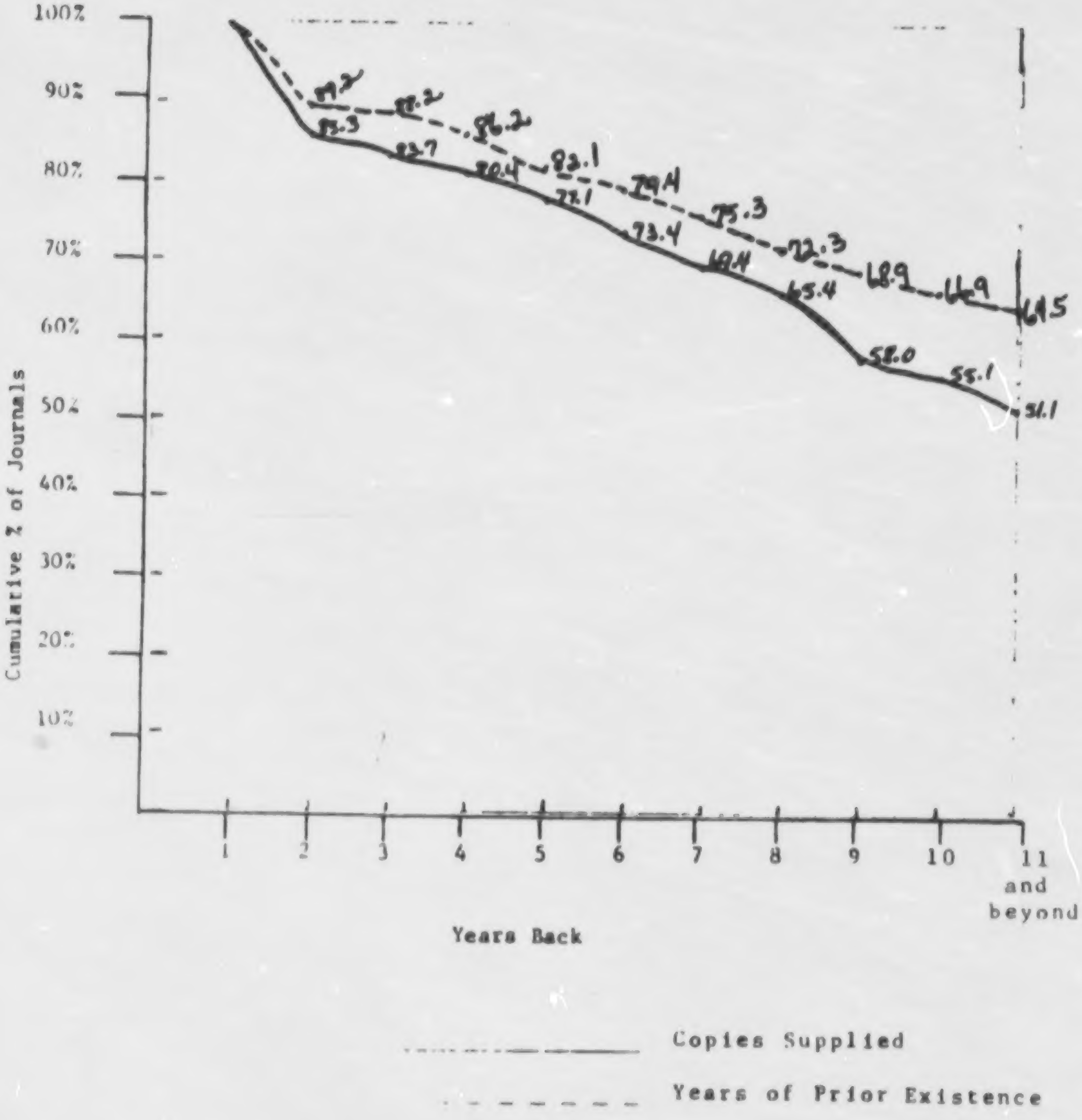
Applied Science



Questions 5 and 6

Journals by Subject

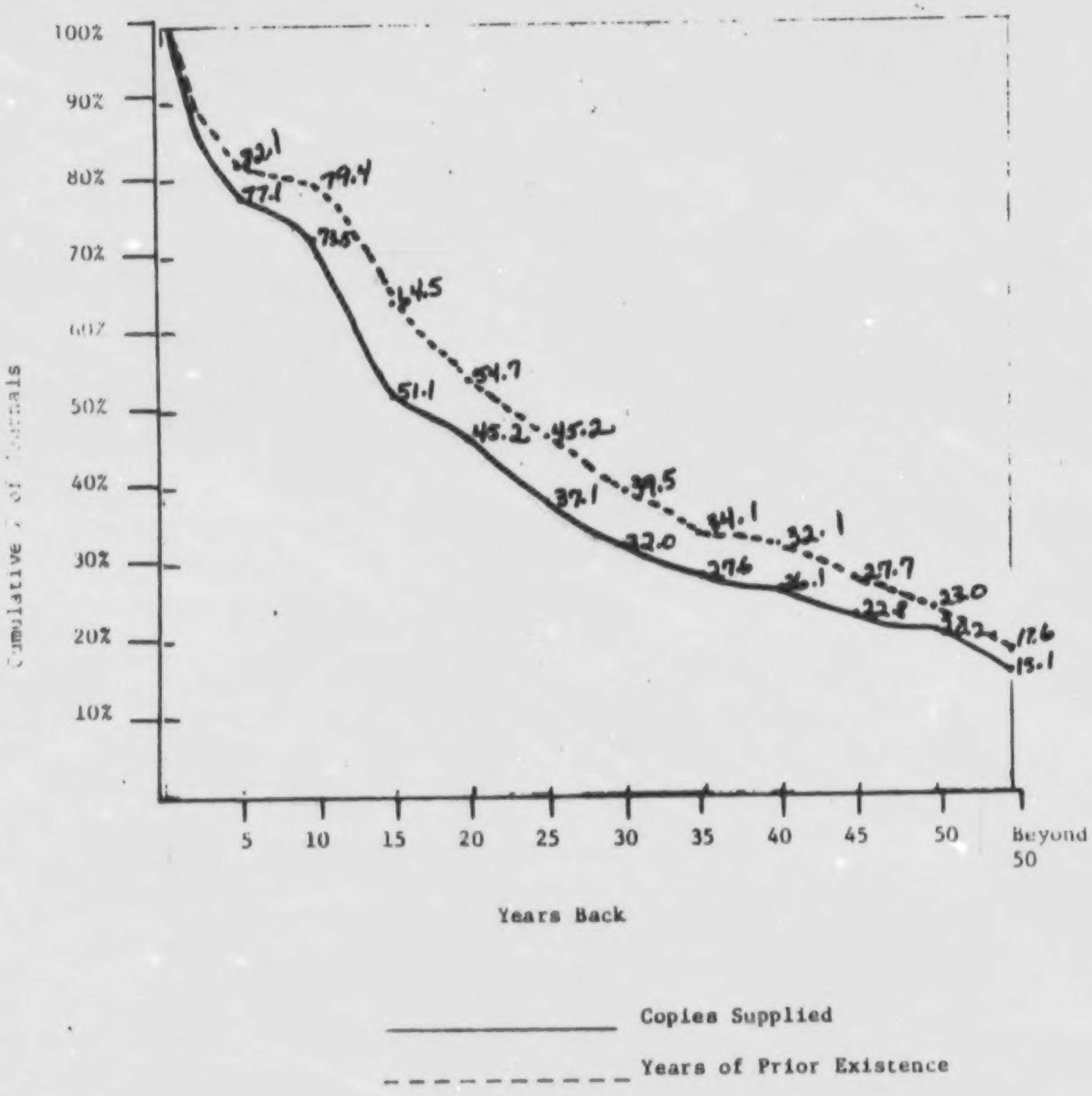
Social Science



Questions 5 and 6

Journals by Subject

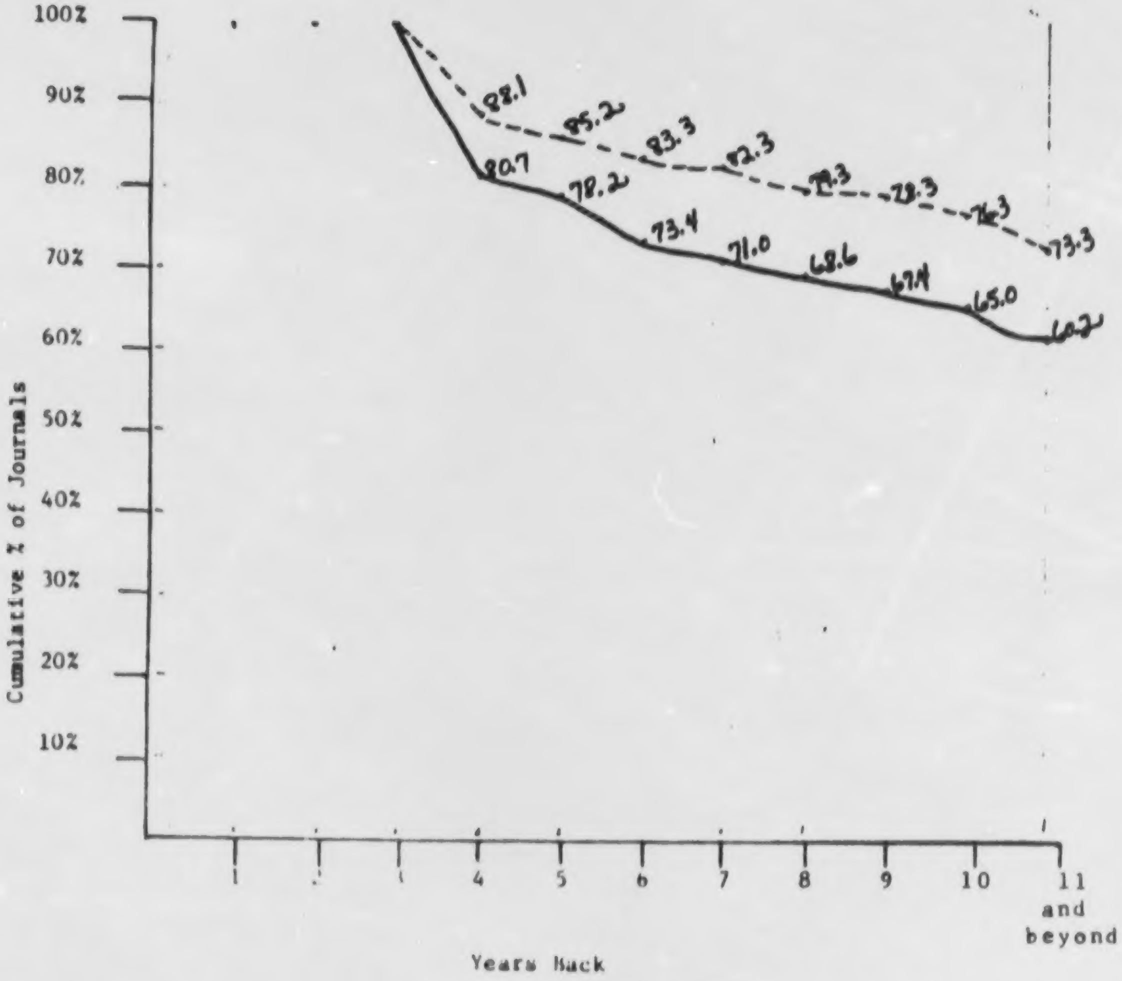
Social Science



Questions 5 and 6

Journals by Subject

Humanities



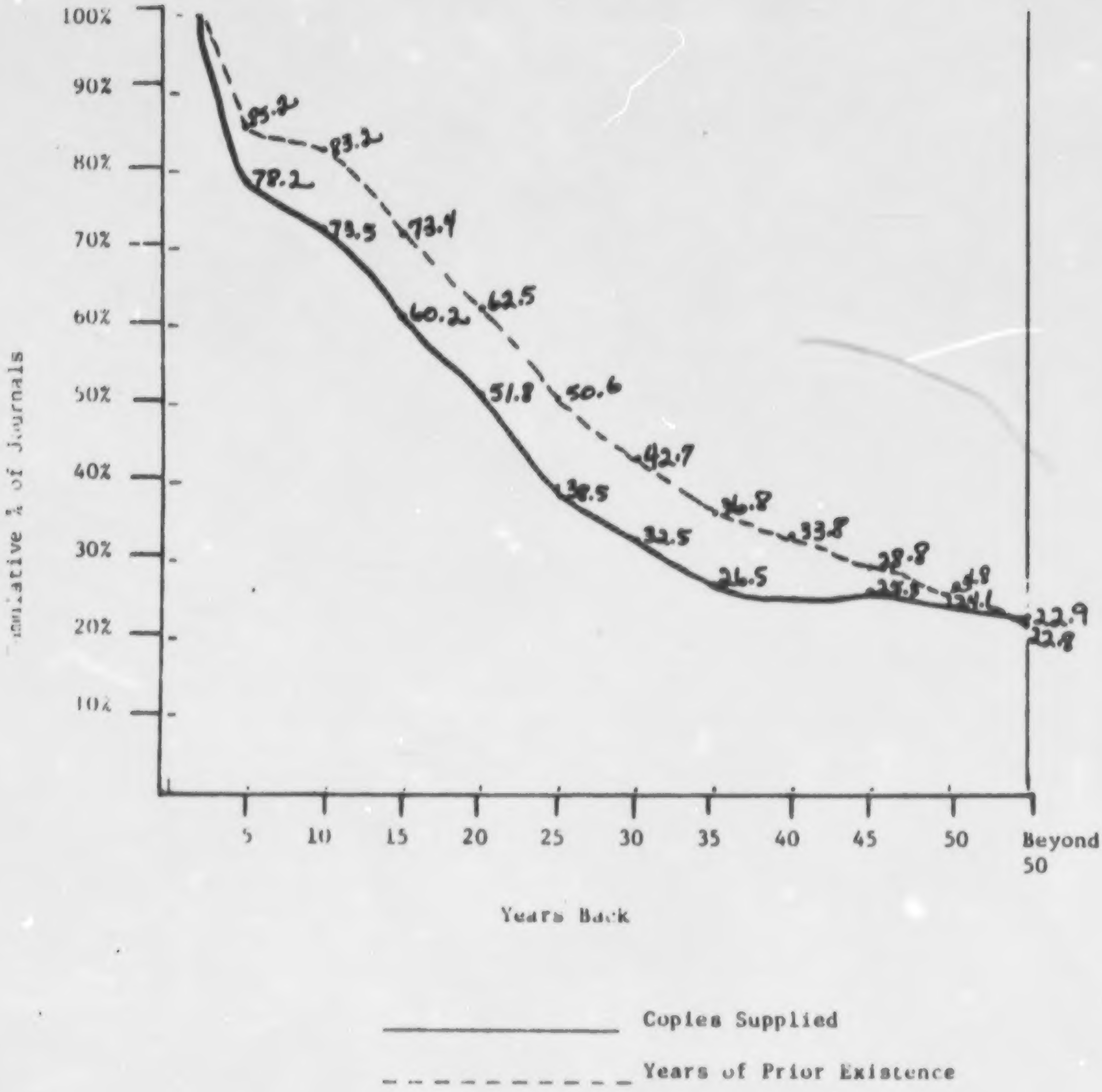
Copies Supplied

Years of Prior Existence

Questions 5 and 6

Journals by Subject

Humanities



Question 7. If reprints or authorized photocopies are regularly sold, what is the price you charge or your authorized agent charges, including postage, for an article of up to ten pages from this journal?

a. For United States order with accompanying payment $ ____________

Rates for Accompanying Payment to Copyrighted Journals by U.S. Requestors

The median charge for order with accompanying payment for up to 10 pages is $2.50 for all journals as a group, and the same figure for non-profit journals, but $5.00 for commercial journals. Means somewhat blur this distinction but do not eradicate it. All journals report a mean of $3.38, non-profit journals $2.98, and commercial journals $3.85. Responses for the commercial sector do not follow a general curve, but bunch at a series of presumably "attractive" prices. In the commercial sector 32.3% opt for a charge of between $5 and $6, with almost half, 49.6%, expressing a willingness to offer copies at a lower figure. Significantly, however, while 81.9% would be satisfied with a $6 charge, and the aforementioned 49.6% with $5, almost the same percentage, 47.1% would be satisfied with $3, and 26.6% with payments of less than $1, an amount not likely to recover even a portion of their handling costs, since postage is included. It appears that even some commercial journals are uncertain about the cost to them involved in supplying copies, and that some of the ones who report this low-priced willingness either supply copies as a money-losing service, or answered the question although they really don't supply single copies at all. By contrast, 17.4% of for-profit publishers would require payment of $7 and more for up to ten pages, a price which would tend to discourage orders. For some, that may be the intent.

By contrast, 65.1% of non-profit journals indicate a willingness to supply copies for $3 or less, and 41.1% will do so for $2 or less, again including postage. The group of these journals requiring payment of $7 and more is only 6.5%.

Pure science journals exact the highest payment, with a mean of $3.66, although the median for all but humanities journals is $2.50. Humanities journals are the lowest priced copies of the group, with a median of $1.78, and a mean of $2.56. A total of 68.4% of humanities journals indicate a willingness to supply copies at $3 or less, while the similar figure for pure science journals is only about half, and for both applied and social science journals less than half. No humanities journals report an insistence on payment of $7 or more, while for the pure sciences this group of journals totaled 16.2%

Size of circulation had a sharp impact in the for-profit sector, with large (10,000 or more circulation) journals willing to distribute copies at a mean of $2.63 and a median of $2.48, while the smallest (under 3000) journals reported means of $4.19 and medians of $5.00. Almost 70% of these small journals would charge $5 or more, and 19.9% would charge $7 or more. By sharp contrast, 83.3% of the large commercial journals charge under $3. The pattern is not as clear in the non-profit sector, with both large and small journals tending to charge less than medium circulation ones.

It should be noted that responses to this question introduce the possibility for at least some potential error through the fact that no opportunity was provided in the questionnaire to indicate whether or not reprints or authorized photocopies were sold. It was apparent from appended comments that at least some of the journals which did not engage in the practice (even if the journals were copyrighted) did not know how to answer the question. It would appear that some did ignore the question as intended, while others may have responded as to a hypothetical question. It cannot be determined from non-responses that such journals do not in fact offer reprints or photocopies for sale, because some journals which do may not have answered the question. It might be assumed that responding journals are in fact willing to accept and fill requests for single copies, but some journals which responded made it clear in their comments that they would not.

Responses which reported a zero charge were eliminated from calculations, since such journals obviously do not sell. In addition, some responses had to be eliminated because they would not or could not provide dollar figures. These answers included replies of "at actual cost" or "at actual cost plus 15%", and could not therefore be tabulated.

Question 7a: For United States Order with Accompanying Payment

If reprints or authorized photocopies are regularly sold, what is the price you charge or your authorized agent charges, including postage, for an article of up to ten pages from this journal?

a. For United States order with accompanying payment

Copyrighted Journals

	Total Journal Response (N=424)			For Profit Publishers (N=195)			Non-profit Publishers (N=229)		
	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Abs. Fr.	Adj. Fr.	Cum. Fr.
0.01-0.25	15	3.5%	3.5%	7	3.6%	3.6%	8	3.5%	3.5%
0.26-0.50	10	2.4%	5.9%	3	1.5%	5.1%	7	3.1%	6.6%
0.51-0.99	58	13.7%	19.6%	42	21.5%	26.7%	16	7.0%	13.5%
1.00-1.99	71	16.7%	36.3%	8	4.1%	30.8%	63	27.5%	41.0%
2.00-2.99	87	20.5%	56.8%	32	16.4%	47.2%	55	24.0%	65.1%
3.00-3.99	17	4.0%	60.8%	3	1.5%	48.7%	14	6.1%	71.2%
4.00-4.99	12	2.8%	63.7%	2	1.0%	49.7%	10	4.4%	75.5%
5.00-5.99	72	17.0%	80.7%	63	32.3%	82.1%	9	3.9%	79.5%
6.00-6.99	33	7.8%	88.4%	1	0.5%	82.6%	32	14.0%	93.4%
7.00-7.99	29	6.8%	95.3%	23	11.8%	94.4%	6	2.6%	96.1%
8.00-8.99	0	0	95.3%	0	0	94.4%	0	0	96.1%
9.00-9.99	20	4.7%	100.0%	11	5.6%	100.0%	9	3.9%	100.0%
mean		$3.38			$3.85			$2.98	
median		$2.50			$5.00			$2.50	
mode		$5.00			$5.00			$2.50	
min/max		$0.15/$9.99			$0.15/$9.99			$0.15/$9.99	

Question 7a. For United States or with Accompanying Payment.

Copyrighted Journals

Journals by Subject

	Pure Sciences (N=128)		Applied Sciences (N=134)		Social Sciences (N=124)		Humanities (N=38)	
	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adj. Freq.	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency
0.01-0.25	5	3.9%	4	3.0%	5	4.0%	1	2.6%
0.26-0.50	1	.8%	2	1.5%	4	3.2%	3	7.9%
0.51-0.99	26	20.3%	21	15.7%	8	6.5%	3	7.9%
1.00-1.99	7	5.5%	22	16.4%	30	24.2%	12	31.6%
2.00-2.99	28	21.9%	35	26.1%	17	13.7%	7	18.4%
3.00-3.99	2	1.6%	5	3.7%	9	7.3%	1	2.6%
4.00-4.99	1	.8%	3	2.2%	7	5.6%	1	2.6%
5.00-5.99	30	23.4%	23	17.2%	17	13.7%	2	5.3%
6.00-6.99	8	6.3%	3	2.2%	14	11.3%	8	21.1%
7.00-7.99	17	13.3%	8	6.0%	4	3.2%	0	0
8.00-8.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.00-9.99	3	2.3%	8	6.0%	9	7.3%	0	0
mean		$3.66		$3.26		$3.50		$2.56
median		$2.50		$2.50		$2.50		$1.78
mode		$5.00		$2.50		$5.00		$1.00
min/max		$0.15/$9.99		$0.15/$9.99		$0.15/$9.99		$0.20/$6.00

Question 7a: For United States order with accompanying payment

Copyrighted Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit			Non-profit		
	(N=141) 0-2999	(N=24) 3000-9999	(N=30) 10000-max	(N=90) 0-2999	(N=87) 3000-9999	(N=51) 10000-max
0.01-0.25	2.1%	0	13.3%	5.6%	2.3%	2.0%
0.26-0.50	.7%	0	6.7%	2.2%	3.5%	3.9%
0.51-0.99	24.1%	29.2%	3.3%	11.1%	3.5%	5.9%
1.00-1.99	2.1%	8.3%	10.0%	27.8%	24.1%	33.3%
2.00-2.99	7.8%	25.0%	50.0%	18.9%	27.6%	27.5%
3.00-3.99	.7%	8.3%	0	6.7%	8.0%	2.0%
4.00-4.99	.7%	4.2%	0	3.3%	3.4%	7.8%
5.00-5.99	41.1%	8.3%	10.0%	4.4%	2.3%	3.9%
6.00-6.99	.7%	0	0	14.4%	18.4%	5.9%
7.00-7.99	15.6%	4.2%	0	2.2%	3.5%	2.0%
8.00-8.99	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.00-9.99	4.3%	12.5%	6.7%	3.3%	3.4%	5.9%
mean	$4.19	$3.39	$2.63	$2.78	$3.24	$2.85
median	$5.00	$2.50	$2.48	$2.00	$2.50	$2.00
mode	$5.00	$2.50	$2.50	$1.00	$2.50	$1.50
min/max	$0.15/ $9.99	$0.70/ $9.99	$0.15/ $9.99	$0.15/ $9.99	$0.20/ $9.99	$0.15/ $9.99

Question 7b. For foreign order with accompanying payment

Rates for Accompanying Payment for Copyrighted Journals for Foreign Requestors

There is slight increase in the mean, and in general the same median, as reported for domestic customers. Since the question postulates that the journal will include postage costs in the payment fee, answers to this question are very much predicated on assumed method of mailing. There is suspicion, based on comments, that some responding journals ignored the impact of postage variances, although of course they were asked to include these in their calculations. This would explain why so many journals used the same rates for domestic and foreign customers. Similar patterns also emerge by circulation of journals.

Question 7b. For foreign order with accompanying payment

Copyrighted Journals

	Total Journal Response (N=384)			For Profit Publishers (N=183)			Non-profit Publishers (N=201)		
	Abs. Freq.	Adj. Freq.	Cum. Freq.	Abs. Freq.	Adj. Freq.	Cum. Freq.	Abs. Freq.	Adj. Freq.	Cum. Freq.
0.01-0.25	14	3.6%	3.6%	7	3.8%	3.8%	7	3.5%	3.5%
0.26-0.50	11	2.9%	6.5%	3	1.6%	5.5%	8	4.0%	7.5%
0.51-0.99	44	11.5%	18.0%	31	16.9%	22.4%	13	6.5%	13.9%
1.00-1.99	61	15.9%	33.9%	7	3.8%	26.2%	54	26.9%	40.8%
2.00-2.99	57	14.8%	48.7%	11	6.0%	32.2%	46	22.9%	63.7%
3.00-3.99	38	9.9%	58.6%	24	13.1%	45.4%	14	7.0%	70.6%
4.00-4.99	10	2.6%	61.2%	1	.5%	45.9%	9	4.5%	75.1%
5.00-5.99	69	18.0%	79.2%	62	33.9%	79.8%	7	3.5%	78.6%
6.00-6.99	32	8.3%	87.5%	3	1.6%	81.4%	29	14.4%	93.0%
7.00-7.99	28	7.3%	94.8%	23	12.6%	94.0%	5	2.5%	95.5%
8.00-8.99	1	.3%	95.1%	0	0	94.0%	1	.5%	96.0%
9.00-9.99	19	4.9%	100%	11	6.0%	100%	8	4.0%	100.0%
mean		$3.56			$4.13			$3.04	
median		$3.00			$4.99			$2.50	
mode		$5.00			$5.00			$2.50	
min/max		$0.15/$9.99			$0.15/$9.99			$0.15/$9.99	

Question 7b. For foreign order with accompanying payment.

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Journals by Subject

	Pure Sciences (N=123)		Applied Sciences (N=121)		Social Sciences (N=105)		Humanities (N=35)	
	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency
0.01-0.25	5	4.1%	4	3.3%	4	3.8%	1	2.9%
0.26-0.50	2	1.6%	2	1.7%	4	3.8%	3	8.6%
0.51-0.99	25	20.3%	11	9.1%	6	5.7%	2	5.7%
1.00-1.99	5	4.1%	21	17.4%	25	23.8%	10	28.6%
2.00-2.99	25	20.3%	15	12.4%	11	10.5%	6	17.1%
3.00-3.99	4	3.3%	22	18.2%	10	9.5%	2	5.7%
4.00-4.99	0	0	3	2.5%	6	5.7%	1	2.9%
5.00-5.99	29	23.6%	24	19.8%	14	13.3%	2	5.7%
6.00-6.99	8	6.5%	3	2.5%	13	12.4%	8	22.9%
7.00-7.99	17	13.8%	7	5.8%	4	3.8%	0	0
8.00-8.99	0	0	1	.8%	0	0	0	0
9.00-9.99	3	2.4%	8	6.6%	8	7.6%	0	0
mean		$3.70		$3.60		$3.61		$2.75
median		$2.51		$3.00		$3.00		$1.98
mode		$5.00		$3.00		$5.00		$6.00
min/max		$0.15/$9.99		$0.15/$9.99		$0.15/$9.99		$0.20/$6.00

Question 7b: For foreign order with accompanying payment

Copyrighted Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit			Non-profit		
	(N=137) 0-2999	(N=18) 3000-9999	(N=28) 10000-max	(N=76) 0-2999	(N=81) 3000-9999	(N=43) 10000-max
0.01-0.25	2.2%	0	14.3%	6.6%	1.2%	2.3%
0.26-0.50	.7%	5.6%	3.6%	2.6%	4.9%	4.7%
0.51-0.99	21.9%	5.6%	0	9.2%	3.7%	7.0%
1.00-1.99	2.2%	11.0%	7.1%	30.3%	18.5%	37.2%
2.00-2.99	4.4%	5.6%	14.3%	17.1%	30.9%	18.6%
3.00-3.99	4.4%	38.9%	39.3%	6.6%	8.6%	4.7%
4.00-4.99	.7%	0	0	2.6%	3.7%	9.3%
5.00-5.99	42.3%	11.0%	7.1%	3.9%	2.5%	2.3%
6.00-6.99	.7%	0	7.1%	15.8%	18.5%	4.7%
7.00-7.99	16.1%	5.6%	0	1.3%	3.7%	2.3%
8.00-8.99	0	0	0	1.3%	0	0
9.00-9.99	4.4%	16.7%	7.1%	2.6%	3.7%	7.0%
mean	$4.32	$4.15	$3.19	$2.79	$3.35	$2.85
median	$5.00	$3.02	$2.92	$1.99	$2.50	$1.84
mode	$5.00	$3.00	$3.00	$6.00	$2.50	$1.50
min/max	$0.17/ $9.99	$0.40/ $9.99	$0.15/ $9.99	$0.15/ $9.99	$0.20/ $9.99	$0.15/ $9.99

Question 7c. For United States order with bill required

Bill Required, for Copyrighted Journals, United States Customers

While commercial publishers charged slightly more when a bill had to be rendered than when payment accompanied order (a mean of $3.94 versus a mean of $3.85, with the same $5.00 median in both cases), non-profit publishers reported a lower mean ($2.62 versus $2.98) and a lower median ($2.00 versus $2.50) where billing is required. The number of responders to the accompanying payment alternative was 424, for this question only 339. It is only conjectured, but perhaps reasonable to assume, that many of those who would fill pre-paid orders but not bill with order feel that they would have to charge so much as to make the whole process untenable. This would help to explain why the statistics could report a lower non-profit charge for bill-with-shipment orders than prepaid orders. The potential impact of those would not sell at all under such conditions, or who would not sell single copies under such conditions, becomes particularly speculative.

Question 7c. For United States order with bill required

Copyrighted Journals

	Total Journal Response (N=339)			For Profit Publishers (N=168)			Non-profit Publishers(N=171)		
	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Abs. Fr.	Adj. Fr.	Cum. Fr.
0.01-0.25	11	3.2%	3.2%	3	1.8%	1.8%	8	4.7%	4.7%
0.26-0.50	9	2.7%	5.9%	3	1.8%	3.6%	6	3.5%	8.2%
0.51-0.99	48	14.2%	20.1%	32	19.0%	22.6%	16	9.4%	17.5%
1.00-1.99	61	18.0%	38.1%	6	3.6%	26.2%	55	32.2%	49.7%
2.00-2.99	69	20.4%	58.4%	29	17.3%	43.5%	40	23.4%	73.1%
3.00-3.99	16	4.7%	63.1%	3	1.8%	45.2%	13	7.6%	80.7%
4.00-4.99	9	2.7%	65.8%	2	1.2%	46.4%	7	4.1%	84.8%
5.00 5.99	68	20.1%	85.8%	61	36.3%	82.7%	7	4.1%	88.9%
6.00-6.99	8	2.4%	88.2%	1	0.6%	83.3%	7	4.1%	93.0%
7.00-7.99	24	7.1%	95.3%	23	13.7%	97.0%	1	0.6%	93.6%
8.00-8 99	0	0.0%	95.3%	0	0.0%	97.0%	0	0.0%	93.6%
9.00-9.99	16	4.7%	100.0%	5	3.0%	100.0%	11	6.4%	100.0%
Mean		$3.27			$3.94			$2.62	
Median		$2.50			$5.00			$2.00	
Mode		$5.00			$5.00			$2.50	
min/max		$0.15/$9.99			$0.15/$9.99			$0.15/$9.99	

Question 7c. For United States order with bill required

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Journals by Subject

	Pure Sciences (N=111)		Applied Sciences (N=111)		Social Sciences (N=88)		Humanities (N=29)	
	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency
0.01-0.25	5	4.5%	0	0	5	5.7%	1	3.4%
0.26-0.50	1	.9%	2	1.8%	4	4.5%	2	6.9%
0.51-0.99	25	22.5%	14	12.6%	5	5.7%	4	13.8%
1.00-1.99	6	5.4%	21	18.9%	23	26.1%	11	37.9%
2.00-2.99	24	21.6%	29	26.1%	12	13.6%	4	13.8%
3.00-3.99	3	2.7%	5	4.5%	6	6.8%	2	6.9%
4.00-4.99	0	0	3	2.7%	6	6.8%	0	0
5.00-5.99	29	26.1%	21	18.9%	16	18.2%	2	6.9%
6.00-6.99	2	1.8%	1	.9%	2	2.3%	3	10.3%
7.00-7.99	13	11.7%	7	6.3%	4	4.5%	0	0
8.00-8.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.00-9.99	3	2.7%	8	7.2%	5	5.7%	0	0
mean		$3.47		$3.45		$3.20		$2.06
median		$2.50		$2.50		$2.50		$1.10
mode		$5.00		$2.50		$5.00		$1.00
min/max		$0.15/$9.99		$0.32/$9.99		$0.15/$9.99		$0.20/$6.00

Question 7c: For United States order with bill required

Copyrighted Journal by Size of Circulation

	For Profit			Non-profit		
	(N=132) 0-2999	(N=17) 3000-9999	(N=19) 10000-max	(N=68) 0-2999	(N=62) 3000-9999	(N=40) 10000-max
0.01-0.25	2.3%	0	0	7.4%	3.2%	2.5%
0.26-0.50	.8%	5.9%	5.3%	2.9%	3.2%	5.0%
0.51-0.99	22.7%	5.9%	5.2%	13.2%	6.5%	7.5%
1.00-1.99	2.3%	5.9%	10.5%	35.3%	27.4%	35.0%
2.00-2.99	8.3%	35.3%	63.2%	17.6%	33.9%	17.5%
3.00-3.99	0	11.8%	5.3%	8.8%	8.1%	5.0%
4.00-4.99	1.5%	0	0	2.9%	3.2%	7.5%
5.00-5.99	43.9%	11.8%	5.2%	1.5%	3.2%	7.5%
6.00-6.99	.8%	0	0	7.4%	3.2%	0
7.00-7.99	16.7%	5.9%	0	0	1.6%	0
8.00-8.99	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.00-9.99	.8%	17.6%	5.3%	2.9%	6.5%	12.5%
mean	$4.08	$4.22	[illegible].71	$2.15	$2.79	$3.10
median	$5.00	$2.63	$2.50	$1.22	$2.50	$1.85
mode	$5.00	$2.50	$2.50	$1.00	$2.50	$1.50
min/max	$0.15/ $9.99	$0.40/ $9.99	$0.50/ $9.99	$0.15/ $9.99	$0.20/ $9.99	$0.15/ $9.99

Question 7d. For foreign order with bill required

Bill Required, for Copyrighted Journals, Foreign Customers

The same phenomenon reported earlier occurs here as well. In this case, even commercial, in addition to non-profit journals, purport to charge less for bill with orders than for pre-payments. As previously, it is assumed that the explanation comes from the sharp drop-off in journals answering the question, from 384 to 324, and it is postulated that, to a large extent, the 60 journals involved would consider a foreign bill-with-order account so speculative and problem-filled that realistic costing becomes impossible, or that they would refuse such an order under any circumstances.

Question 7d. For foreign order with bill required

Copyrighted Journals

	Total Journal Response (N=324)			For Profit Publishers (N=164)			Non-profit Publishers (N=160)		
	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Abs. Fr.	Adj. Fr.	Cum. Fr.
0.01-0.25	7	2.2%	2.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	7	4.4%	4.4%
0.26-0.50	8	2.5%	4.6%	2	1.2%	1.2%	6	3.7%	8.1%
0.51-0.99	46	14.2%	18.8%	32	19.5%	20.7%	14	8.8%	16.9%
1.00-1.99	57	17.6%	36.4%	6	3.7%	24.4%	51	31.9%	48.7%
2.00-2.99	45	13.9%	50.3%	9	5.5%	29.9%	36	22.5%	71.2%
3.00-3.99	36	11.1%	61.4%	23	14.0%	43.9%	13	8.1%	79.4%
4.00-4.99	9	2.8%	64.2%	2	1.2%	45.1%	7	4.4%	83.7%
5.00-5.99	70	21.6%	85.8%	61	37.2%	82.3%	9	5.6%	89.4%
6.00-6.99	4	1.2%	87.0%	1	0.6%	82.9%	3	1.9%	91.2%
7.00-7.99	25	7.7%	94.8%	23	14.0%	97.0%	2	1.2%	92.5%
8.00-8.99	0	0.0%	94.8%	0	0.0%	97.0%	0	0.0%	92.5%
9.00-9.99	17	5.2%	100.0%	5	3.0%	100.0%	12	7.5%	100.0%
Mean		$3.42			$4.09			$2.73	
Median		$2.51			$5.00			$2.00	
Mode		$5.00			$5.00			$2.50	
min/max		$0.15/$9.99			$ .40/$9.99			$0.15/$9.99	

Question 7d. For foreign order with bill required

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Journals by Subject

	Pure Sciences (N=109)		Applied Sciences (N=109)		Social Sciences (N=80)		Humanities (N=26)	
	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency
0.01-0.25	5	4.6%	0	0	1	1.2%	1	3.8%
0.26-0.50	0	0	2	1.8%	4	5.0%	2	7.7%
0.51-0.99	26	23.9%	12	11.0%	5	6.3%	3	11.5%
1.00-1.99	6	5.5%	20	18.3%	22	27.5%	9	34.6%
2.00-2.99	22	20.2%	10	9.2%	9	11.2%	4	15.4%
3.00-3.99	2	1.8%	23	21.1%	9	11.2%	2	7.7%
4.00-4.99	0	0	3	2.8%	6	7.5%	0	0
5.00-5.99	31	28.4%	23	21.1%	14	17.5%	2	7.7%
6.00-6.99	1	.9%	0	0	0	0	3	11.5%
7.00-7.99	13	11.9%	7	6.4%	5	6.3%	0	0
8.00-8.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.00-9.99	3	2.8%	9	8.3%	5	6.3%	0	0
mean		$3.50		$3.70		$3.33		$2.20
median		$2.50		$3.00		$2.50		$1.50
mode		$5.00		$3.00		$5.00		$1.00
min/max		$0.15/$9.99		$0.32/$9.99		$0.15/$9.99		$0.20/$6.00

Question 7d: For foreign order with bill required

Copyrighted Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit			Non-profit		
	(N=129) 0-2999	(N=17) 3000-9999	(N=18) 10000-max	(N=61) 0-2999	(N=59) 3000-9999	(N=39) 10000-max
0.01-0.25	0	0	0	8.2%	1.7%	2.6%
0.26-0.50	0	5.9%	5.6%	3.3%	3.4%	5.1%
0.51-0.99	24.0%	5.9%	0	13.1%	6.8%	5.1%
1.00-1.99	2.3%	5.9%	11.1%	36.1%	27.1%	33.3%
2.00-2.99	4.7%	5.9%	11.1%	14.8%	35.6%	15.4%
3.00-3.99	3.9%	41.2%	61.1%	8.2%	10.2%	5.1%
4.00-4.99	1.6%	0	0	3.3%	3.4%	7.7%
5.00-5.99	45.0%	11.8%	5.6%	4.9%	1.7%	10.3%
6.00-6.99	.2%	0	0	3.3%	1.7%	0
7.00-7.99	17.1%	5.9%	0	1.6%	1.7%	0
8.00-8.99	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.00-9.99	.7%	17.6%	5.6%	3.3%	6.8%	15.4%
mean	$4.20	$4.36	$3.12	$2.19	$2.75	$3.48
median	$5.00	$3.08	$2.99	$1.26	$2.49	$2.50
mode	$5.00	$3.00	$3.00	$1.00	$2.50	$9.99
min/max	$0.52/ $9.99	$0.40/ $9.99	$0.50/ $9.99	$0.15/ $9.99	$0.20/ $9.99	$0.15/ $9.99

Question 8. How many reprints or authorized photocopies of articles did you sell from this journal in your last calendar or fiscal year?

____________copies of articles.

Sale of Reprints or Authorized Photocopies During Last Calendar or Fiscal Year

Thirty-eight percent of the 579 responding journals report no reprint or photocopy sales whatsoever, and, when added to the group which reported sales of less than 300 copies, represents a majority of all respondents at 66.2%. Commercial journals reported a greater incidence of reprint or copy sales for those who sold at least some, but an even greater percentage, 43.0%, of commercial journals reported selling no copies whatsoever. At the other end of the spectrum, 13.1% of responding journals reported the sale of more than 8000 copies, with a considerably higher (22.0%) level of response among commercial than among non-profit (8.4%) journals.

Applied science and technology journals showed a far greater pattern of sale of reprints or photocopies than any other subject discipline. The 26.8% of journals who sold more than 8000 copies represents almost three times the response level of social science, and more than six times the level reported in the pure sciences and humanities.

Journals with larger circulations were more apt to sell reprints and photocopies, and since these journals reach more readers, this is not surprising. In particular, large commercial journals reported the sale of over 8000 copies for 65.7% of the journals reporting. The percentage even for large non-profit journals is considerably smaller, at 17.4%.

Question 8: How many reprints or authorized photocopies of articles did you sell from this journal in your last calendar or fiscal year? ______________copies of articles

	Total Journal Response (N=579)	Type of Publisher		Journals by Subject			
		For Profit (N=200)	Non-profit (N=379)	Pure Science (N=126)	Applied Science (N=183)	Social Science (N=197)	Humanities (N=73)
0	38.0%	43.0%	35.4%	42.9%	25.1%	44.7%	43.8%
1-299	28.2%	9.0%	38.3%	27.8%	21.3%	31.0%	38.4%
300-599	2.4%	2.0%	2.6%	1.6%	3.8%	1.5%	2.7%
600-999	2.9%	4.0%	2.4%	4.0%	2.2%	3.0%	2.7%
1000-2999	8.3%	9.5%	7.7%	12.7%	9.8%	4.6%	6.8%
3000-7999	7.1%	10.5%	5.3%	7.1%	10.9%	5.6%	1.4%
8000-max	13.1%	22.0%	8.4%	4.0%	26.8%	9.6%	4.1%
mean	6617.017	13484.305	2993.119	1846.873	15328.08	3201.756	2229.616
median	12.375	100.000	10.176	3.250	550.000	4.250	3.000

Question 8: How many reprints or authorized photocopies of articles did you sell from this journal in your last calendar or fiscal year?

____________copies of articles

Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit			Non-profit		
	0-2999 (N=133)	3000-9999 (N=32)	10000-max (N=35)	0-2999 (N=167)	3000-9999 (N=126)	10000-max (N=86)
0	60.2%	15.6%	2.9%	42.5%	34.1%	23.3%
1-299	6.8%	18.8%	8.6%	38.3%	42.1%	32.6%
300-599	3.0%	0	0	4.2%	1.6%	1.2%
600-999	4.5%	0	5.7%	1.8%	2.4%	3.5%
1000-2999	9.0%	12.5%	8.6%	7.8%	6.3%	9.3%
3000-7999	9.8%	15.6%	8.6%	1.8%	4.8%	12.8%
8000-max	6.8%	37.5%	65.7%	3.6%	8.7%	17.4%
mean	2018.955	21419.938	49797.200	1088.012	1949.532	8221.547
median	3.313	4000.500	40600.000	4.250	9.50	50.500

Question 9. **What speed of service do you (or your agent) give in dispatching reprints or authorized photocopies from receipt of order to dispatch of copies?**
Average number of days ______________.

Speed of Service in Dispatching Reprints or Copies—Direct or Through Agent

Over half of the 703 journal respondents indicated that copies were dispatched, either directly or by an agent, within 5 days of the receipt of the order. Non-profit journals reported a greater rapidity of response than commercial journals, with 60.2% of responses in this time range, compared to 43.3% for commercial journals. The mean for all journals reporting was 12 days, for non-profit journals 10 days, and for commercial journals 15 days. It would appear that commercial organizations give a relatively lower level of priority to this endeavor, which can be identified as producing a fair amount of work for little if any return. Response time was most rapid for pure science and, perhaps surprisingly, humanities journals. It can be assumed that in the latter case it results from a desire to satisfy a request, and not from an attempt to gain a financial advantage. The mean response time for the humanities, 7 days, was the lowest reported for any subject discipline.

Circulation size of journal has no clear impact on response time. In general, the larger circulation journals, particularly in the profit sector, are slower to respond to requests.

Responses to this question can be compared to those made to question 5 of the publisher questionnaire, which asked for anticipated speed of service by those publishers who do not now sell reprints or authorized photocopies.

The anticipated mean of 12 days in that questionnaire matches closely the responses in this journal questionnaire, and only the median publisher figure of 7 days appears somewhat optimistic in comparison.

Question 9: What speed of service do you (or your agent) give in dispatching reprints or authorized photocopies from receipt of order to dispatch of copies?

Average number of days______________.

	Total Journal Response (N=703)	Type of Publisher		Journals by Subject			
		For Profit (N=263)	Non-profit (N=440)	Pure Science (N=176)	Applied Science (N=205)	Social Science (N=250)	Humanities (N=72)
0-5 Days	53.9%	43.3%	60.2%	65.3%	40.0%	54.4%	63.9%
6-10 Days	14.4%	11.8%	15.9%	5.1%	18.0%	16.0%	20.8%
11-25 Days	14.4%	17.9%	12.3%	12.5%	11.7%	18.8%	11.1%
26-60 Days	16.1%	26.6%	9.8%	15.3%	28.8%	10.0%	2.8%
61-99 Days	1.3%	.4%	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%	.8%	1.4%
Mean	12	15	10	11	15	11	7

Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit			Non-profit		
	0-2999 (N=159)	3000-9999 (N=34)	10000-max (N=42)	0-2999 (N=184)	3000-9999 (N=151)	10000-max (N=104)
0-5 Days	60.4%	26.5%	21.4%	60.3%	65.6%	52.9%
6-10 Days	11.9%	5.9%	23.8%	16.3%	13.2%	19.2%
11-25 Days	1.3%	17.6%	26.2%	13.0%	8.6%	15.4%
26-60 Days	25.8%	50.0%	28.6%	7.6%	11.9%	10.6%
61-99 Days	.6%	0	0	2.7%	.7%	1.9%
Mean	13	20	16	10	8	10

Question 10. If you authorized photocopying on the basis of individual permission requests, please attach a copy of your fee schedule.

a. Fee schedule attached __________
b. Fee schedule not attached (no fixed or standard schedule) __________

Provision of Fee Schedule

Only about 12% of the journals in the survey supplied fee schedules. Failure to provide fee schedules could be due either to the absence of a practice of authorizing photocopying based on individual permissions, or of the absence of a policy and the coverage of such requests on a case-by-case basis. A number of the comments received indicated that no fee was charged, that the journal was too small to have a fee schedule, or that it was too cumbersome to develop and implement a policy. Where fee schedules were supplied, the fact that some related to individual copies, some to bulk shipment, and some specifically to copies for authors, made correlation impossible. Perhaps surprisingly, commercial journals are only marginally more likely to have fee schedules than non-profit journals. The practice is most common (perhaps 1 journal in 6 or 7) for applied science and social science journals; it is quite uncommon (about 1 in 20) for pure science and humanities journals.

As might be expected, large circulation journals are more apt to have published fee schedules than small circulation journals. However, even the largest of these categories, large commercial journals, only report fee schedules in 24.5% of the cases.

Question 10: If you authorized photocopying on the basis of individual permission requests, please attach a copy of your fee schedule.

a. Fee schedule attached____________
b. Fee schedule not attached (no fixed or standard schedule)__________

	Total Journal Response	Type of Publisher		Journals by Subject			
	(N=974)	For Profit (N=308)	Non-profit (N=666)	Pure Science (N=216)	Applied Science (N=264)	Social Science (N=371)	Humanities (N=123)
a. fee schedule attached	11.8%	12.0%	11.7%	5.1%	15.2%	15.6%	4.9%
b. fee schedule not attached	88.2%	88.0%	88.3%	94.9%	84.8%	84.4%	95.1%

Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit			Non-profit		
	0-2999 (N=177)	3000-9999 (N=47)	10000-max (N=49)	0-2999 (N=297)	3000-9999 (N=234)	10000-max (N=134)
a. fee schedule attached	10.7%	12.8%	24.5%	10.4%	11.6%	14.9%
b. fee schedule not attached	89.3%	87.2%	75.5%	89.6%	88.4%	85.1%

Question 11. If you do not supply authorized reprints or photocopies from this journal what would you consider a fair price, for an authorized copy or reprint of an article of up to ten pages which you would supply from this journal, including postage?

a. For United States order with accompanying payment $____________

Determination of Fair Price for Reprints or Photocopies, Copyrighted Journals Not presently Supplied

Accompanying Payment for Domestic Order

Journals were asked to repond to either question 7 or question11, the former if authorized reprints or photocopies were presently being supplied, question 11 if they were not. The fact that 432 copyrighted journals responded to question 11 indicates at least the possibility of some overlap in responses between this question and question 7, the extent of which cannot be determined. However, it can be assumed that question 11 tabulates responses from journals at least the strong majority of which do not presently furnish authorized reprints or photocopies.

In their responses, 135 journals, or 31.3%, indicated that they wished to receive no payment whatsoever for supplying copies. Since they do not presently supply copies, their lack of interest in receiving payment can be interpreted as something of an absolute unwillingness to supply copies in the future, rather than as a willingness to supply such copies for nothing. Of the 297 copyrighted journals which did indicate a price, the greatest response range was between $1 and $3 for an article of up to 10 pages, including postage, with method of postal transmission not specified. More than half, or 55.2% of the responding journals who indicated a willingness to supply reprints or photocopies for a price were willing to do so for $3 or less. However, a very large group of responses, 37.4%, is clustered at the $5 to $6 range. Virtually all respondents are willing to supply these articles for under $6.

Among commercial publishers, the response of those wishing to receive no payment was up to 34.6%, giving at least some credence to the belief that the unwillingness to state a price resulted from a residual unwillingness to supply copies. For commercial journals, better than half, or 62.7% of those willing to supply reprints for a price indicated that a price between $5 and $6 was considered fair. By contrast, non-profit journals, only 29.3% of which stated no price at which they would be willing to supply copies, tended to cluster into lower price ranges, with 69.2% satisfied with $3 or less, although a substantial minority of 24.1% still holds out for the $5-$6 range.

The most significant trend indicated in an analysis by subject disciplines is the far greater willingness of pure science journals which do not presently supply copies to do so for a price. Only 11.6% failed to name what they considered a fair price. By the same token, pure science journals also project the highest prices, with 47.4% in the $5-$6 range. Size of journal indicates significant trends in the growing unwillingness, as journals have larger circulations, to name a fair price. Almost three fourths of the largest (over 10,000) commercial and one third of the largest non-profit journals indicated that they desired no payment for supplying copies which, as stated above, is interpreted not as altruism but as an unwillingness to participate, particularly for journals which do not presently supply copies. For journals which do express a willingness, commercial journals cluster most heavily in the $5-$6 range, regardless of circulation size. Non-profit journals are, as reported previously, generally satisfied with payments of up to $3, although a sizeable minority, particularly for medium circulation journals, is in the $5 range.

Question 11. If you do not supply authorized reprints or photocopies from this journal what would you consider a fair price, for an authorized copy or reprint of an article of up to ten pages which you would supply from this journal, including postage?

a. For United States order with accompanying payment $____________

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	Total Journal Response (N=297)			For Profit Journals (N=102)			Non-profit Journals (N=195)		
	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Abs. Fr.	Adj. Fr.	Cum. Fr.
0.01-0.25	1	.3%	.3%	0	0	0	1	.5%	.5%
0.26-0.50	5	1.7%	2.0%	0	0	0	5	2.6%	3.1%
0.51-0.99	12	4.0%	6.1%	6	5.9%	5.9%	6	3.1%	6.2%
1.00-1.99	75	25.3%	31.3%	2	2.0%	7.8%	73	37.4%	43.6%
2.00-2.99	71	23.9%	55.2%	21	20.6%	28.4%	50	25.6%	69.2%
3.00-3.99	12	4.0%	59.3%	5	4.9%	33.3%	7	3.6%	72.8%
4.00-4.99	4	1.3%	60.6%	3	2.9%	36.3%	1	.5%	73.3%
5.00-5.99	111	37.4%	98.0%	64	62.7%	99.0%	47	24.1%	97.4%
6.00-6.99	0	0	98.0%	0	0	99.0%	0	0	97.4%
7.00-7.99	4	1.3%	99.3%	0	0	99.0%	4	2.1%	99.5%
8.00-8.99	0	0	99.3%	0	0	99.0%	0	0	99.5%
9.00-9.99	2	.7%	100.00%	1	1.0%	100.00%	1	.5%	100.%
mean		$3.09			$4.03			$2.60	
median		$2.50			$4.99			$2.00	
mode		$5.00			$5.00			$5.00	
min/max		$ .25/$9.99			$ .75/$9.99			$ .25/$9.99	
0*	135	31.3%		54	34.6%		81	29.3%	

*These responses not included in the above tabulations

Question 11a. For United States order with accompanying payment

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	Journals by Subject							
	Pure Sciences (N=76)		Applied Sciences (N=68)		Social Sciences (N=114)		Humanities (N=39)	
	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency
0.01-0.25	0	0	0	0	1	.9%	0	0
0.26-0.50	4	5.3%	0	0	1	.9%	0	0
0.51-0.99	1	1.3%	5	7.4%	5	4.4%	1	2.6%
1.00-1.99	15	19.7%	12	17.6%	33	28.9%	15	38.5%
2.00-2.99	14	18.4%	19	27.9%	23	20.2%	15	38.5%
3.00-3.99	1	1.3%	7	10.3%	4	3.5%	0	0
4.00-4.99	0	0	0	0	4	3.5%	0	0
5.00-5.99	36	47.4%	24	35.3%	43	37.7%	8	20.5%
6.00-6.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.00-7.99	4	5.3%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.00-8.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.00-9.99	1	1.3%	1	1.5%	0	0	0	0
mean		$3.61		$3.16		$2.98		$2.31
median		$4.96		$2.52		$2.50		$1.99
mode		$5.00		$5.00		$5.00		$1.00
min/max		$ .37/$9.99		$ .75/$9.99		$ .25/$5.00		$ .75/$5.00
0*	10	11.6%	48	41.4%	60	34.5%	17	30.4%

*These responses not included in the above tabulations

Question 11a. For United States order with accompanying payment

Copyrighted Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit (N=82) 0-2999	(N=13) 3000-9999	(N=7) 10000-max	Non-profit (N=88) 0-2999	(N=73) 3000-9999	(N=34) 10000-max
0.01-0.25	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.4%	0%
0.26-0.50	0%	0%	0%	2.3%	2.7%	2.9%
0.51-0.99	4.9%	7.7%	14.3%	2.3%	1.4%	8.8%
1.00-1.99	1.2%	0%	14.3%	38.6%	30.1%	50.0%
2.00-2.99	15.9%	53.8%	14.3%	34.1%	19.2%	17.6%
3.00-3.99	3.7%	7.7%	14.3%	3.4%	4.1%	2.9%
4.00-4.99	3.7%	0%	0%	1.1%	0%	0%
5.00-5.99	70.7%	30.8%	28.6%	17.0%	38.4%	11.9%
6.00-6.99	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
7.00-7.99	0%	0%	0%	1.1%	2.7%	2.9%
8.00-8.99	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
9-00-9.99	0%	0%	14.3%	0%	0%	2.9%
mean	$4.22	$2.95	$3.84	$2.38	$3.05	$2.23
median	$4.99	$2.34	$3.00	$2.00	$2.49	$1.25
mode	$5.00	$2.00	$5.00	$2.50	$5.00	$1.00
min/max	$1.75/$5.00	$.80/$5.00	$.92/$9.99	$.50/$7.50	$.25/$7.50	$.50/$9.99
	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.
0*	24 22.6%	11 45.8%	19 73.1%	33 27.3%	31 29.8%	17 33.3%

* These responses not included in the above tabulations.

Question 11b. For foreign order with accompanying payment

Accompanying Payment for Foreign Orders

Response patterns do not differ substantially from those reported for domestic orders with accompanying payment. Patterns of unwillingness to receive payment (interpreted as unwillingness to participate) are only fractionally higher, since payment with order assures safety even in a foreign transaction. Generally commercial journals are willing to charge approximately the same, or only slightly more, for filling a foreign order. Non-profit journals, by contrast, tend to slide their pricing scale upward by about 50 cents. Since these prices are designed to include postage, the method of transmittal assumed by the journal is important, although not divulged. Air mail shipment overseas is reasonably rapid, but expensive, and probably not covered in a 50 cent charge increase. Surface mail is probably too slow to be practical, and less than first class mail service becomes extremely chancy. However, it is possible that some responding journals assumed a slow low-cost method of shipment, with a higher priced alternative made available to the customer at his option, since it is known that a number of publications do in fact offer this option at present.

Question 11b. For foreign order with accompanying payment

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	Total Publisher Response (N=283)			For Profit Publishers (N=101)			Non-profit Publishers (N=182)		
	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Abs. Freq.	Adj. Freq.	Cum. Freq.	Abs. Freq.	Adj. Freq.	Cum. Freq.
0.01-0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.26-0.50	1	.4%	.4%	0	0	0	1	.5%	.5%
0.51-0.99	6	2.1%	2.5%	3	3.0%	3.0%	3	1.6%	2.2%
1.00-1.99	61	21.6%	24.0%	3	3.0%	5.9%	58	31.9%	34.1%
2.00-2.99	61	21.6%	45.6%	21	20.6%	26.7%	40	22.0%	56.0%
3.00-3.99	29	10.2%	55.8%	5	5.0%	31.7%	24	13.2%	69.2%
4.00-4.99	7	2.5%	58.3%	4	4.0%	35.6%	3	1.6%	70.9%
5.00-5.99	94	33.2%	91.5%	64	63.4%	99.0%	30	16.5%	87.4%
6.00-6.99	18	6.4%	97.9%	0	0	99.0%	18	9.9%	97.3%
7.00-7.99	4	1.4%	99.3%	0	0	99.0%	4	2.2%	99.5%
8.00-8.99	0	0	99.3%	0	0	99.0%	0	0	99.5%
9.00-9.99	2	.7%	100.0%	1	1.0%	100.0%	1	.5%	100.0%
mean		$3.52			$4.19			$3.15	
median		$3.01			$4.99			$2.51	
mode		$5.00			$5.00			$5.62	
min/max		$ .50/$9.99			$ .80/$9.99			$ .50/$9.99	
0*	140	33.1%		55	35.3%		85	31.8%	

*These responses not included in the above tabulations.

Question 11b. For foreign order with accompanying payment

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Journals by Subject

	Pure Sciences (N=73)		Applied Sciences (N=63)		Social Sciences (N=110)		Humanities (N=37)	
	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency
0.01-0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.26-0.50	0	0	0	0	1	.9%	0	0
0.51-0.99	3	4.1%	0	0	3	2.7%	0	0
1.00-1.99	12	16.4%	9	14.3%	30	27.3%	10	27.0%
2.00-2.99	13	17.8%	18	28.6%	18	16.4%	12	32.4%
3.00-3.99	4	5.5%	8	12.7%	11	10.0%	6	16.2%
4.00-4.99	0	0	2	3.2%	4	3.6%	1	2.7%
5.00-5.99	36	49.3%	25	39.7%	26	23.6%	7	18.9%
6.00-6.99	0	0	0	0	17	15.5%	1	2.7%
7.00-7.99	4	5.5%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.00-8.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.00-9.99	1	1.4%	1	1.6%	0	0	0	0
mean		$3.91		$3.60		$3.43		$2.88
median		$4.97		$3.48		$3.00		$2.49
mode		$5.00		$5.00		$6.00		$2.00
min/max		$ .65/$9.99		$1.00/$9.99		$ .50/$6.00		$1.00/$6.00
0*	10	12.0%	51	44.7%	61	35.7%	18	32.7%

*These responses not included in the above tabulations.

Question 11b. For foreign order with accompanying payment

Copyrighted Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit (N=82) 0-2999	(N=13) 3000-9999	(N=6) 10000-max	Non-profit (N=83) 0-2999	(N=67) 3000-9999	(N=32) 10000-max
0.01-0.25	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
0.26-0.50	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3.1%
0.51-0.99	2.4%	7.7%	0%	2.4%	1.5%	0%
1.00-1.99	3.7%	0%	0%	28.9%	26.9%	50.0%
2.00-2.99	14.6%	53.8%	33.3%	25.3%	19.4%	18.8%
3.00-3.99	3.7%	7.7%	16.7%	19.3%	9.0%	6.3%
4.00-4.99	4.9%	0%	0%	3.6%	0%	0%
5.00-5.99	70.7%	30.8%	33.3%	13.3%	23.9%	9.4%
6.00-6.99	0%	0%	0%	6.0%	16.4%	6.3%
7.00-7.99	0%	0%	0%	1.2%	3.0%	3.1%
8.00-8.99	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
9.00-9.99	0%	0%	16.7%	0%	0%	3.1%
mean	$4.30	$3.25	$4.67	$2.92	$3.64	$2.74
median	$4.98	$2.81	$3.75	$2.50	$2.99	$1.52
mode	$5.00	$2.50	$5.00	$3.00	$5.62	$1.00
min/max	$.80/$5.00	$.84/$5.00	$2.00/$9.99	$.65/$9.50	$.75/$7.50	$.50/$9.99
	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.
NA	24 22.6%	11 45.8%	20 76.9%	35 29.7%	33 33.0%	17 34.7%

*These responses not included in the above tabulations.

Question 11c. For United States order with bill required

Domestic Order With Bill Required

The percentage of responses who indicated that they wished to receive no payment rose to 36.4% (from the 31.3% who had indicated a desire for zero payment for orders with accompanying payment) giving credence to the assumption, expressed earlier, that this is a body of journals which in fact does not wish to supply copies at all. For the 260 journals which did indicate a price, the price range appears to run about $1 higher than with prepayment, reflecting both the inconvenience of billing and the risk of not being able to collect. The half-way point in journal responses was not reached until a price of $4 (compared to the $2-$3 range for domestic prepayment), and almost half of the responses indicate a desire for payment of more than $5, with about 19% in fact desiring more than $6. Commercial journals were solidly above $5, with two thirds specifying payment of between that amount and $6. Non-profit journals, which for accompanying payment were largely (69.2%) content with $3 or less, are satisfied with this amount in only 46.6% of the cases where billing is required, and better than 35% indicate a need for more than $5 in payment.

As with domestic orders with payment, pure science journals are most willing to name a price, with only 15.4% of the responding journals in this discipline unwilling to do so. By the same token, and as with pre-paid orders, pure science journals are also prepared to charge the highest prices, with half in the $5-$6 range, and only about 40% below that figure. Almost half of the applied science journals refused to indicate a desire for payment, and thereby indicated an unwillingness to furnish copies. For those which did, the heaviest concentration was again in the $5-$6 range. Social science and humanities journals, particularly the latter, were somewhat lower in their price estimates for the more than 60% willing to supply copies for a price, with 56% of humanities journals willing to supply copies for under $3, despite the requirement for billing.

As with pre-paid orders, unwillingness to name a price grows as the circulation of the journal increases, particularly in the for-profit sector, with 80% of the largest circulation commercial journals reporting zero as a figure. By contrast, the largest circulation non-profit journals, approximately as unwilling (37.5%) as smaller non-profit journals to indicate a price, tend to be willing to accept a lower price for bills with shipment, with 43.3% content with under $2, and 60% satisfied with a $3 ceiling.

Question 11c. For United States order with bill required.

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	Total Publisher Response (N=260)			For Profit Publishers (N=99)			Non-profit Publishers (N=161)		
	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Abs. Freq.	Adj. Freq.	Cum. Freq.	Abs. Freq.	Adj. Freq.	Cum. Freq.
0.01-0.25	1	.4%	.4%	0	0	0	1	.6%	.6%
0.26-0.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.51-0.99	8	3.1%	3.5%	6	6.1%	6.1%	2	1.2%	1.9%
1.00-1.99	38	14.6%	18.1%	1	1.0%	7.1%	37	23.0%	24.8%
2.00-2.99	42	16.2%	34.2%	7	7.1%	14.1%	35	21.7%	46.6%
3.00-3.99	40	15.4%	49.6%	14	14.1%	28.3%	26	16.1%	62.7%
4.00-4.99	4	1.5%	51.2%	1	1.0%	29.3%	3	1.9%	64.6%
5.00-5.99	78	30.0%	81.2%	66	66.7%	96.0%	12	7.5%	72.0%
6.00-6.99	33	12.7%	93.8%	3	3.0%	99.0%	30	18.6%	90.7%
7.00-7.99	13	5.0%	98.8%	0	0	99.0%	13	8.1%	98.8%
8.00-8.99	1	.4%	99.2%	0	0	99.0%	1	.6%	99.4%
9.00-9.99	2	.8%	100.0%	1	1.0%	100.0%	1	.6%	100.0%
mean		$3.91			$4.32			$3.66	
median		$3.99			$4.99			$2.99	
mode		$5.00			$5.00			$6.50	
min/max		$ .25/$9.99			$ .75/$9.99			$ .25/$9.99	
0 *	149	36.4%		56	36.1%		93	36.6%	

*These responses not included in the above tabulations.

Question llc. For United States order with bill required

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Journals by Subject

	Pure Science (N=66)		Applied Science (N=57)		Social Science (N=103)		Humanities (N=34)	
	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency
0.01-0.25	0	0	0	0	1	1.0%	0	0
0.26-0.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.51-0.99	2	3.0%	1	1.8%	5	4.9%	0	0
1.00-1.99	4	6.1%	5	8.8%	22	21.4%	7	20.6%
2.00-2.99	8	12.1%	8	14.0%	14	13.6%	12	35.3%
3.00-3.99	13	19.7%	15	26.3%	8	7.8%	4	11.8%
4.00-4.99	0	0	2	3.5%	2	1.9%	0	0
5.00-5.99	33	50.0%	23	40.4%	18	17.5%	4	11.8%
6.00-6.99	6	9.1%	2	3.5%	19	18.4%	6	17.6%
7.00-7.99	0	0	0	0	13	12.6%	0	0
8.00-8.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.9%
9.00-9.99	0	0	1	1.8%	1	1.0%	0	0
mean		$4.11		$3.87		$3.98		$3.37
median	$	$4.98		$3.75		$4.01		$2.54
mode		$5.00		$5.00		$5.00		$6.50
min/max		$ .60/$6.50		$ .92/$9.99		$ .25/$9.99		$1.00/$8.00
0*	12	15.4%	53	48.2%	65	38.7%	19	35.8%

*These responses not included in the above tabulations.

Question 11c. **For United States order with bill required.**

Copyrighted Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit			**Non-Profit**		
	(N=81)	**(N=13)**	**(N=5)**	**(N=71)**	**(N=60)**	**(N=30)**
	(0-2999)	**(3000-9999)**	**(10000-max)**	**(0-2999)**	**(3000-0000)**	**(10000-max)**
0.01-0.25	0	0	0	0	1.7%	0
0.26-0.50	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.51-0.99	4.9%	7.7%	20.0%	2.8%	0	0
1.00-1.99	0	0	20.0%	21.1%	15.0%	43.3%
2.00-2.99	8.6%	0	0	29.6%	15.0%	16.7%
3.00-3.99	7.4%	53.8%	20.0%	14.1%	16.5%	20.0%
4.00-4.99	1.2%	0	0	2.8%	1.7%	0
5.00-5.99	74.1%	38.5%	20.0%	9.9%	5.0%	6.7%
6.00-6.99	3.7%	0	0	16.9%	26.7%	6.7%
7.00-7.99	0	0	0	1.4%	16.7%	6.7%
8.00-8.99	0	0	0	0	1.7%	0
9.00-9.99	0	0	20.0%	1.4%	0	0
mean	$4.45	$3.60	$4.08	$3.36	$4.41	$2.86
median	$4.99	$3.57	$3.00	$2.56	$4.03	$2.49
mode	$5.00	$3.00	$ .92	$6.50	$6.50	$1.50
min/max	$ .75/$6.00	$ .80/$5.00	$ .92/$9.99	$ .60/$9.99	$ .25/$8.00	$1.00/$7.00

	no.	**fr.**	**no.**	**fr.**	**no.**	**fr.**	**no.**	**fr.**	**no.**	**fr.**	**no.**	**fr.**
0*	25	23.6%	11	45.8%	20	80.0%	40	36.0%	35	36.8%	18	16.5%

*These responses not included in the above tabulations.

Question 11d. For foreign order with bill required.

Foreign Orders With Bill Required

While the percentage of respondents unwilling to state a price is up to 37.5%, this is still considered surprisingly low considering the difficulties in collecting from or dunning overseas customers. There is virtually no difference in reluctance between commercial and non-profit journals. For the 253 journals willing to indicate a price to supply copies with billing to foreign customers, the mid-point is not reached until the $5-$6 range, and the $4.38 mean and $4.98 are $1 and $2 greater, respectively, than for foreign orders with accompanying payment. Again, since the assumed method of shipment is not specified in either the question or the response it is not possible to determine whether these journals intend, at that price, any but the lowest level method of communication.

Commercial journals are solidly in the $5-$6 range, with non-profit journals reaching a cumulative 55% at a top of $4. As with previous responses, pure science journals are the most willing to specify a price for filling orders on this basis, and these and applied science journals also concentrate in the $5-$6 range. Humanities journals are again the lowest priced, with over 60% included in a $4 maximum.

Willingness to state a desired price hovers consistently around 37% for non-profit journals, regardless of the circulation of the journal, but decreases sharply as the circulation of commercial journals increases, with 84% of the largest circulation for profit journals unwilling to even indicate a price at which billing with shipment would be handled for foreign customers.

Question 11d. For foreign order with bill required.

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	Total Publisher Response (N=253)			For Profit Publishers (N=96)			Non-profit Publishers (N=157)		
	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Abs. Freq.	Adj. Freq.	Cum. Freq.	Abs. Freq.	Adj. Freq.	Cum. Freq.
0.01-0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.26-0.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.51-0.99	5	2.0%	2.0%	4	4.2%	4.2%	1	.6%	.6%
1.00-1.99	29	11.5%	13.4%	1	1.0%	5.2%	28	17.8%	18.5%
2.00-2.99	33	13.0%	26.5%	7	7.3%	12.5%	26	16.6%	35.0%
3.00-3.99	47	18.6%	45.1%	15	15.6%	28.1%	32	20.4%	55.4%
4.00-4.99	6	2.4%	47.4%	1	1.0%	29.2%	5	3.2%	58.6%
5.00-5.99	73	28.9%	76.3%	63	65.6%	94.8%	10	6.4%	65.0%
6.00-6.99	12	4.7%	81.0%	4	4.2%	99.0%	8	5.1%	70.1%
7.00-7.99	30	11.9%	92.9%	0	0	99.0%	30	19.1%	89.2%
8.00-8.99	14	5.5%	98.4%	0	0	99.0%	14	8.9%	98.1%
9.00-9.99	4	1.6%	100.0%	1	1.0%	100.0%	3	1.9%	100.0%
mean		$4.38			$4.46			$4.33	
median		$4.98			$4.99			$3.48	
mode		$5.00			$5.00			$7.12	
min/max		$ .75/$9.99			$ .75/$9.99			$ .75/$9.99	
0*	152	37.5%		57	37.3%		95	37.7%	

*These responses not included in the above tabulations.

Question 11d. For foreign order with bill required

Copyrighted Journals by Subject

	Pure Sciences (N=64)		Applied Sciences (N=55)		Social Sciences (N=101)		Humanities (N=33)	
	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.	Abs. Freq.	Adj. Freq.
0.01-0.25	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
0.26-0.50	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
0.51-0.99	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	4	4.0%	0	0.0%
1.00-1.99	1	1.6%	3	5.5%	21	20.8%	4	12.1%
2.00-2.99	8	12.5%	7	12.7%	9	8.9%	9	27.3%
3.00-3.99	13	20.3%	14	25.5%	12	11.9%	8	24.2%
4.00-4.99	2	3.1%	1	1.8%	3	3.0%	0	0.0%
5.00-5.99	32	50.0%	25	45.5%	14	13.9%	2	6.1%
6.00-6.99	1	1.6%	1	1.8%	7	6.9%	3	9.1%
7.00-7.99	6	9.4%	2	3.6%	16	15.8%	6	18.2%
8.00-8.99	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	13	12.9%	0	0.0%
9.00-9.99	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	2	2.0%	1	3.0%
mean		$4.39		$4.32		$4.52		$4.04
median		$4.97		$4.96		$4.98		$3.01
mode		$5.00		$5.00		$5.00		$3.00
min/max		$0.75/$7.12		$1.06/$9.99		$0.75/$9.99		$1.00/$9.9
	no.	fr.	no.	fr.	no.	fr.	no.	fr.
*	[illegible]	15.8%	54	49.5%	66	39.5%	20	37.7%

*These responses not included in the above tabulations.

Question 11d. For foreign order with bill required.

Copyrighted Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit			Non-Profit		
	(N=80) 0-2999	(N=12) 3000-9999	(N=4) 10000-max	(N=69) 0-2999	(N=58) 3000-9999	(N=30) 10000-max
0.01-0.25	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
0.26-0.50	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
0.51-0.99	3.7%	8.3%	0%	1.4%	0%	0%
1.00-1.99	1.2%	0%	0%	15.9%	12.1%	33.3%
2.00-2.99	7.5%	0%	25.0%	23.2%	10.3%	13.3%
3.00-3.99	8.8%	58.3%	25.0%	17.4%	20.7%	26.7%
4.00-4.99	1.2%	0%	0%	2.9%	5.2%	0%
5.00-5.99	72.5%	33.3%	25.0%	8.7%	1.7%	10.0%
6.00-6.99	5.0%	0%	0%	8.7%	3.4%	0%
7.00-7.99	0%	0%	0%	17.4%	27.6%	6.7%
8.00-8.99	0%	0%	0%	1.4%	17.2%	10.0%
9.00-9.99	0%	0%	25.0%	2.9%	1.7%	0%
mean	$4.52	$3.78	$5.25	$4.10	$5.08	$3.42
median	$4.99	$3.82	$4.00	$3.02	$5.05	$2.98
mode	$5.00	$3.50	$2.50	$7.12	$7.12	$3.00
min/max	$.75/$6.50	$.90/$5.00	$2.50/$9.99	$.75/$9.99	$1.00/$9.00	$1.00/$8.75
	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.
0*	25 23.8%	11 47.8%	21 84.0%	41 37.3%	36 38.3%	18 37.5%

*These responses not included in the above tabulations.

Question 12. If authorized copies were supplied by an agent or a clearinghouse, what would you consider an appropriate payment to you for each copy of an article of up to ten pages from this journal?

Payment to be Recovered from Clearinghouse or Authorized Agent

More than 50% of the 412 copyrighted journals which responded to this question answered that they expected no payment to be made to them from the supply of copies by a clearinghouse or agent. These journals are presumably satisfied to use such a clearinghouse (if indeed they like the concept at all—responses in the publisher questionnaire indicate a strong preference for direct mailing over the clearinghouse concept) as a convenience mechanism, or perhaps as a copying deterrent, and do not expect to obtain any funds in this manner. Clearinghouse charges for these journals would presumably be those necessary to meet operating costs (the question of whether or not there was a willingness to subsidize the operation of a clearinghouse was not raised). Perhaps, surprisingly, journals in the for profit sector were even more strongly committed to zero recovery from the clearinghouse than non-profit journals, in 58.4% of the cases.

Where compensation through an agent or clearinghouse mechanism was desired, there was a willingness to receive 50 cents or less in about half the cases, with commercial journals perhaps surprisingly more willing to settle for this ceiling than non-profit journals. However there were substantial numbers of journals who wanted much larger payments, with the 75th percentile not reached until $2, and with 10% desiring to recover more than $4.

Applied science and humanities journals were more desirous of receiving payment than either pure or social science journals. However, pure science journals which did wish to make a payment recovery did, in 15% of the cases, demand $7 or more, a figure not approached by any other subject discipline. By contrast, however, more than half of the pure and applied science journals expecting remuneration are willing to settle for 50 cents or less, while social science and humanities journals tend to have greater expectations in more than half of the instances, and therefore report medians of $ .99 and $ .78, respectively.

Willingness to forego recompense from an agent or clearinghouse decreases in the for profit sector as the journal distribution increases, with 70.6% of the smallest commercial journals willing to forego a return, compared to only 27.6% of those with the largest circulations. However, the majority of these journals indicate a desire for a payment of 50 cents or less, but a significant fraction insists on substantially higher returns, with 38% expecting $3 or more, and 19% desiring $5 or more. Non-profit journals are willing to forego payment in a fairly consistent approximately 45% of the cases. Where payment is expected, smaller journals appear less satisfied with the emerging "target" of 50 cents, with only 35.9% content with this figure, compared to 45.5% of large circulation non-profit journals. Smaller circulation non-profit journals fall heavily into the $1 to $2 range, a ceiling which will satisfy over 80% of all but the smallest non-profit journals, 18.8% of which expect payment of between $2 and $3.

Question 12. If authorized copies were supplied by an agent or a clearinghouse, what would you consider an appropriate payment to you for each copy of an article of up to ten pages from this journal?

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	Total Publisher Response (N=203)			For Profit Publishers (N=67)			Non-profit Publishers (N=136)		
	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Abs. Freq.	Adj. Freq.	Cum. Freq.	Abs. Freq.	Adj. Freq.	Cum. Freq.
0.01-0.25	37	18.2%	18.2%	1	1.5%	1.5%	36	26.5%	26.5%
0.26-0.50	59	29.1%	47.3%	38	56.7%	58.2%	21	15.4%	41.9%
0.51-0.99	13	6.4%	53.7%	3	4.5%	62.7%	10	7.4%	49.3%
1.00-1.99	45	22.2%	75.9%	7	10.4%	73.1%	38	27.9%	77.2%
2.00-2.99	24	11.8%	87.7%	6	9.0%	82.1%	18	13.2%	90.4%
3.00-3.99	5	2.5%	90.1%	4	6.0%	88.1%	1	.7%	91.2%
4.00-4.99	4	2.0%	92.1%	2	3.0%	91.0%	2	1.5%	92.6%
5.00-5.99	9	4.4%	96.6%	5	7.5%	98.5%	4	2.9%	95.6%
6.00-6.99	0	0	96.6%	0	0	98.5%	0	0	95.6%
7.00-7.99	4	2.0%	98.5%	0	0	98.5%	4	2.9%	98.5%
8.00-8.99	0	0	98.5%	0	0	98.5%	0	0	98.5%
9.00-9.99	3	1.5%	100.0%	1	1.5%	100.0%	2	1.5%	100.0%
mean		$1.44			$1.50			$1.41	
median		$ .74			$ .52			$ .98	
mode		$ .50			$ .50			$1.00	
min/max		$ .05/$9.99			$ .25/$9.99			$ .05/$9.99	
0*	209	50.7%		94	58.4%		115	45.8%	

*These responses not included in the above tabulations.

Question 12. If authorized copies were supplied by an agent or a clearinghouse, what would you consider an appropriate payment to you for each copy of an article of up to ten pages from this journal?

Copyrighted Journals by Subject

	Pure Sciences (N=39)		Applied Sciences (N=73)		Social Sciences (N=61)		Humanities (N=30)	
	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency
0.01-0.25	11	28.2%	7	9.6%	14	23.0%	5	16.7%
0.26-0.50	11	28.2%	32	43.8%	8	13.1%	8	26.7%
0.51-0.99	1	2.6%	4	5.5%	5	8.2%	3	10.0%
1.00-1.99	5	12.8%	9	12.3%	23	37.7%	8	26.7%
2.00-2.99	3	7.7%	8	11.0%	8	13.1%	5	16.7%
3.00-3.99	0	0	4	5.5%	0	0	1	3.3%
4.00-4.99	1	2.6%	2	2.7%	1	1.6%	0	0
5.00-5.99	1	2.6%	7	9.6%	1	1.6%	0	0
6.00-6.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.00-7.99	4	10.3%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.00-8.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.00-9.99	2	5.1%	0	0	1	1.6%	0	0
mean		$2.06		$1.45		$1.24		$1.03
median		$ .51		$ .52		$ .99		$ .78
mode		$ .50		$ .50		$1.00		$1.00
min/max		$ .05/$9.99		$ .10/$5.50		$ .10/$9.99		$ .10/$3.00
0*	48	55.2%	50	40.7%	90	59.6%	21	41.2%

*These responses not included in the above tabulations.

Question 12. Payment for each copy supplied by an agent or a clearinghouse.

Copyrighted Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit			Non-profit		
	(N=32) 0-2999	(N=14) 3000-9999	(N=21) 10000-max	(N=64) 0-2999	(N=50) 3000-9999	(N=22) 10000-max
0.01-0.25	3.1%	0	0	28.1%	26.0%	22.7%
0.26-0.50	43.8%	92.9%	52.4%	7.7%	22.0%	22.7%
0.51-0.99	6.3%	0	4.8%	4.7%	6.0%	18.2%
1.00-1.99	18.7%	0	4.8%	31.2%	28.0%	18.2%
2.00-2.99	18.7%	0	0	18.8%	8.0%	9.1%
3.00-3.99	6.3%	0	9.5%	0	2.0%	0
4.00-4.99	0	0	9.5%	1.6%	2.0%	0
5.00-5.99	3.1%	7.1%	14.3%	4.7%	2.0%	0
6.00-6.99	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.00-7.99	0	0	0	1.6%	4.0%	4.5%
8.00-8.99	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.00-9.99	0	0	4.8%	1.6%	0	4.5%
mean	$1.32	$ .81	$2.23	$1.50	$1.24	$1.55
median	$ .75	$ .50	$1.61	$1.00	$ .68	$ .73
mode	$ .50	$ .50	$ .50	$1.00	$1.00	$ .50
min/max	$ .25/$5.00	$ .30/$5.00	$ .50/$9.99	$ .05/$9.99	$ .10/$7.50	$ .15/$9.99
C*	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.
	77 70.6%	9 39.1%	8 27.6%	49 43.4%	49 49.5%	17 43.6%

*These responses not included in the above tabulations.

Question 13. If you would wish to license directly (or through an agent or clearinghouse) individual user organizations to make photocopies of articles from your journals rather than selling reprints or authorized copies directly or through an agent, what would you consider to be a fair license payment to you for each copy of an article of up to ten pages from this journal?

Willingness to License Directly or Through an Agent or Clearinghouse

This question asked journals willing to license photocopying to indicate what they considered a fair license payment for a copy of an article. Better than half of the copyrighted journals in the survey declined to respond to this question, which may indicate either an unwillingness to license or uncertainty about the implications of the question, with a particularly large (54.2%) percentage of non-profit publishers unwilling to respond. Of those which did respond, more than half indicated that they expected no payment at all from licensing arrangements. This response, which was particularly prevalent from commercial journals (63.4%) may be taken at face value, or it may also be interpreted as some residual reluctance to license at all, since the only opportunity provided to opponents of licensing was an avoidance of the entire question.

Of the 203 journals which specifically indicated both a willingness to license and named an expected payment, slightly more than half expressed a willingness to accept 50 cents or less. However, a sizeable minority held out for considerably larger payments, with only 3/4 of the respondents satisfied with $2, and almost 10% still dissatisfied with $5. Among for profit journals the clustering within the 50 cent limit was much greater (66.1%) than in the non-profit journals (44.2%).

There was relatively little variance between subject disciplines based on willingness to respond and willingness to set a price figure. Among those journals which did specify, pure and applied science journals were in the majority, content with a recovery of 50 cents or less, although a number of pure and social science journals hung to the upper reaches of $7 or more. Humanities journals tended to cluster more heavily in the $1 and $2 range, with only 39.3% satisified with a 50 cent payment. However, humanities journals also did not display the extremes at the higher end of the spectrum.

Circulation size contributed no significant variations, except for the fact that the great majority of small circulation commercial journals (73.3%) indicated a willingness to license without recompense. In general, larger for-profit journals are most willing to accept a 50 cent payment than either smaller commercial or any non-profit journals, but even non-profit journals increase their tendency to accept such a payment as they increase in circulation. This may be because larger circulation journals have greater familiarity with licensing arrangements and what can reasonably be expected, or simply because, with larger expected volume, they can accept a lower unit transaction price.

It is significant to note that both with respect to question 12 and 13 publishers of more than one journal reported the same price or license fee per article for all of their journals. In other words, the price or license fee per article for multiple journal publishers was not greater for journals with higher subscription prices than for journals with lower subscription prices.

Question 13. If you would wish to license directly (or through an agent or clearinghouse) individual user organizations to make photocopies of articles from your journals rather than selling reprints of authorized copies directly or through an agent, what would you consider to be a fair license payment to you for each copy of an article of up to ten pages from this journal?

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	Total Publisher Response (N=203)			For Profit Publishers (N=56)			Non-profit Publishers (N=147)		
	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Abs. Freq.	Adj. Freq.	Cum. Freq.	Abs. Freq.	Adj. Freq.	Cum. Freq.
0.01-0.25	31	15.3%	15.3%	2	3.6%	3.6%	29	19.7%	19.7%
0.26-0.50	71	35.0%	50.2%	35	62.5%	66.1%	36	24.5%	44.2%
0.51-0.99	8	3.9%	54.2%	2	3.6%	69.6%	6	4.1%	48.3%
1.00-1.99	44	21.7%	75.9%	10	17.9%	87.5%	34	23.1%	71.4%
2.00-2.99	24	11.8%	87.7%	2	3.6%	91.1%	22	15.0%	86.4%
3.00-3.99	4	2.0%	89.7%	2	3.6%	94.6%	2	1.4%	87.8%
4.00-4.99	2	1.0%	90.6%	1	1.8%	96.4%	1	.7%	88.4%
5.00-5.99	9	4.4%	95.1%	1	1.8%	98.2%	8	5.4%	93.9%
6.00-6.99	0	0	95.1%	0	0	98.2%	0	0	93.9%
7.00-7.99	4	2.0%	97.0%	0	0	98.2%	4	2.7%	96.6%
8.00-8.99	0	0	97.0%	0	0	98.2%	0	0	96.6%
9.00-9.99	6	3.0%	100.0%	1	1.8%	100.0%	5	3.4%	100.0%
mean		$1.53			$1.06			$1.71	
median		$ .53			$ .51			$ .98	
mode		$ .50			$ .50			$ .50	
min/max		$ .10/$9.99			$ .10/$9.99			$ .10/$9.99	
0*	214	51.3%		97	63.4%		117	44.3%	

*These responses not included in the above tabulations.

Question 13. If you would wish to license directly (or through an agent or clearinghouse) individual user organizations to make photocopies of articles from your journals rather than selling reprints of authorized copies directly or through an agent, what would you consider to be a fair license payment to you for each copy of an article of up to ten pages from this journal?

Copyrighted Journals by Subject

	Pure Sciences (N=34)		Applied Sciences (N=70)		Social Sciences (N=71)		Humanities (N=28)	
	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency	Absolute Frequency	Adjusted Frequency
0.01-0.25	9	26.5%	6	8.6%	8	11.3%	8	28.6%
0.26-0.50	10	29.4%	33	47.1%	25	35.2%	3	10.7%
0.51-0.99	1	2.9%	3	4.3%	3	4.2%	1	3.6%
1.00-1.99	6	17.6%	8	11.4%	20	28.2%	10	35.7%
2.00-2.99	1	2.9%	11	15.7%	7	9.9%	5	17.9%
3.00-3.99	1	2.9%	2	2.9%	1	1.4%	0	0
4.00-4.99	0	0	2	2.9%	0	0	0	0
5.00-5.99	1	2.9%	4	5.7%	3	4.2%	1	3.6%
6.00-6.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.00-7.99	4	11.8%	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.00-8.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.00-9.99	1	2.9%	1	1.4%	4	5.6%	0	0
mean		$1.87		$1.45		$1.59		$1.17
median		$ .51		$ .52		$ .85		$ .99
mode		$ .50		$ .50		$ .50		$1.00
min/max		$ .10/$9.99		$ .10/$9.99		$ .20/$9.99		$ .10/$5.00
0 *	50	56.8%	54	43.5%	90	55.9%	20	41.7%

*These responses not included in the above tabulations.

Question 13. Fair license payment for each copy

Copyrighted Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit			Non-profit		
	(N=28) 0-2999	(N=14) 3000-9999	(N=14) 10000-max	(N=70) 0-2999	(N=54) 3000-9999	(N=23) 10000-max
0.01-0.25	7.1%	0	0	17.1%	16.7%	38.8%
0.26-0.50	39.3%	92.9%	78.6%	18.6%	33.3%	21.7%
0.51-0.99	3.6%	0	7.1%	4.3%	3.7%	4.3%
1.00-1.99	35.7%	0	0	28.6%	22.2%	8.7
2.00-2.99	7.1%	0	0	12.9%	14.8%	21.7%
3.00-3.99	7.1%	0	0	2.9%	0	0
4.00-4.99	0	0	7.1%	1.4%	0	0
5.00-5.99	0	7.1%	0	8.6%	3.7%	0
6.00-6.99	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.00-7.99	0	0	0	1.4%	3.7%	4.3%
8.00-8.99	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.00-9.99	0	0	7.1%	4.3%	1.9%	4.3%
mean	$1.00	$ .81	$1.45	$1.91	$1.49	$1.61
median	$ .78	$ .50	$ .53	$1.00	$ .53	$ .51
mode	$ .50	$ .50	$ .50	$1.00	$ .50	$ .50
min/max	$ .10/$3.50	$ .30/$5.00	$ .50/$9.99	$ .10/$9.99	$ .10/$9.99	$ .10/$9.99
	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.	no. fr.
0 *	77 73.3%	9 39.1%	11 44.0%	44 38.6%	53 49.5%	20 46.5%

*These responses not included in the above tabulations.

Question 14. Do you sell directly or through an agent(s) microform versions of this journal?

a. Directly ____________ Through an agent(s) ________________
b. Current issues Yes _______________ No ______________
c. Yearly volumes /of back issues Yes ____________ No ______________

Sale of Microform Versions of the Journal

A total of 28.2% of all survey journals did not respond to a question which inquired into sale of microforms either directly or through an agent, and it can therefore be assumed that these journals do not produce microform copies, although it is of course possible that some journals which do produce microforms simply did not answer the question. Of respondents, sale through an agent was preferred to direct sale by a ratio of more than 4 to 1. In particular, non-profit journals rely almost entirely on microform sale through agents, by almost 8 to 1. By contrast, commercial journals make direct distribution in microforms more than one third of the cases in which microform is available. Pure science journals are most apt to handle their own microform distribution, while humanities journals hardly do so at all. For-profit journals with small circulations appear more likely to distribute their own microforms; larger commercial journals and the non-profit sector prefer working through an agent.

Less than half of responding journals sell current year issues on microform, whether through an agent or directly. Commercial journals are less likely to do so than non-profit journals, perhaps because of fear that current distribution of microforms could cut into full sized subscriptions. Social science and humanities journals are more willing to distribute current issues in microform.

All journal groups indicated a practice of furnishing back issues on microform, by a margin of almost 5 to 1 for responding journals. There is little difference between profit and non-profit journals, or within subject disciplines. Large journals, both commercial and non-profit, indicate the greater trend toward back year availability on microform. This could be expected, since these journals also provide the most attractive potential market.

Question 14. Do you sell directly or through an agent(s) microform versions of this journal?

a. Directly ______________ Through an agent(s) ______________
b. Current issues Yes ______________ No ______________
c. Yearly volumes of back issues Yes ______________ No ______________

	Total Journal Response (N=974)	Type of Publisher		Journals by Subject Breakdown			
		For Profit (N=308)	Non-profit (N=666)	Pure Science (N=216)	Applied Science (N=264)	Social Science (N=371)	Humanities (N=123)
a. Directly	13.9%	25.3%	8.6%	35.2%	12.5%	6.5%	1.6%
through an agent	57.9%	40.6%	65.9%	41.2%	57.6%	63.3%	71.5%
No answer	28.2%	34.1%	25.5%	23.6%	29.9%	30.2%	28.4%
b. Current issues YES	37.5%	22.1%	44.6%	25.9%	36.7%	43.1%	42.3%
NO	43.0%	58.1%	36.0%	49.5%	42.4%	41.0%	39.0%
No answer	19.5%	19.8%	19.4%	24.5%	20.8%	15.9%	18.7%
c. Yearly back issues YES	68.1%	64.6%	69.7%	73.6%	65.9%	66.8%	66.7%
NO	13.9%	13.6%	14.0%	9.7%	11.4%	17.8%	14.6%
No answer	18.1%	21.8%	16.3%	16.7%	22.7%	15.4%	18.7%

Question 14. Do you sell directly or through an agent(s) microform versions of this journal?

a. Directly ____________ Through an agent (s) ____________
b. Current issues Yes ____________ No ____________
c. Yearly volumes of back issues Yes ____________ No ____________

Journals by Size of Circulation

		For Profit 0-2999 (N=177)	3000-9999 (N=47)	10000-max (N=49)	Non-profit 0-2999 (N=297)	3000-9999 (N=234)	10000-max (N=134)
a.	Directly	36.2%	23.4%	6.1%	4.7%	14.1%	7.5%
	Through Agent	30.5%	42.6%	79.6%	63.0%	66.2%	71.6%
	No and No answer	33.3%	34.0%	14.3%	32.3%	19.7%	20.9%
b.	Current Issues YES	11.9%	23.4%	49.0%	39.7%	44.4%	56.0%
	NO	66.7%	55.3%	38.8%	37.1%	36.3%	33.6%
	No answer	21.4%	21.3%	12.2%	23.2%	19.3%	10.4%
c.	Yearly volumes of back issues YES	68.9%	63.8%	71.4%	58.9%	78.7%	77.7%
	NO	9.0%	14.9%	6.2%	19.5%	8.1%	11.9%
	No answer	22.1%	21.3%	22.4%	21.6%	13.2%	10.4%

Question 15. If you sell microform editions of this journal, do you authorize copying without further payment, of articles from these microform editions?

a. Current year issues Yes ____________ No __________

b. Back year issues Yes ____________ No __________

Authorization of Copying Without Further Payment from Microform Editions

With regard to current year issues, only 8.6% of journals responded positively to this question, a number which drops to 1.6% for commercial journals, compared to 11.9% for non-profit journals. No clear patterns concerning the impact of size of circulation emerge. Large commercial journals appear most willing to permit copying from current microform issues among the for-profit sector, but that may be partially true because larger journals are more likely to have microform of current year issues. The willingness to permit copying without charge from back year issues is somewhat greater, but not substantially so. The overall positive response is 10.2%, with commercial journals indicating a willingness in only 3.2% of the answers, compared to 13.4% for non-profit journals. No clear patterns emerge among disciplines. Humanities journals appear the least willing, but since they also show the highest percentage of non-responses, they may simply be less likely to be available in microform. As with the question concerning current issue microform copying, larger circulation journals appear more willing to permit the practice than smaller circulation journals, but, as pointed out earlier, that may be in part because larger circulation journals are more likely to be available in microform.

The 32.3% of the journals which did not respond to this question can be assumed not to sell microform editions, and can therefore be added to the impact of those who refuse permission. However, since the non-responses grew to 35.1% for the question concerning current year, it leaves open to conjecture whether in fact 2.8% of the journals supply back but not current years (a response which can not really be elicited from the previous question) or whether a varying number simply chose not to answer the question. In any case, the truly significant measure is of those willing to permit copying from microforms without further payment.

Question 15: If you sell microform editions of this journal, do you authorize copying without further payment, of articles from these microform editions?

Current year issues Yes__________ No__________
Back year issues Yes__________ No__________

	Total Journal Response (N=974)	Type of Publisher		Journals by Subject			
		For Profit (N=308)	Non-profit (N=666)	Pure Science (N=216)	Applied Science (N=264)	Social Science (N=371)	Humanities (N=123)
a. Current back issues							
Yes	8.6%	1.6%	11.9%	10.2%	9.5%	8.4%	4.9%
No	56.3%	65.6%	52.0%	49.5%	58.0%	58.0%	59.3%
No answer	35.1%	32.8%	36.1%	40.3%	32.5%	33.6%	35.8%
b. Back year issues							
Yes	10.2%	3.2%	13.4%	11.6%	10.6%	9.7%	8.1%
No	57.5%	68.5%	52.5%	53.7%	60.2%	58.2%	56.1%
No answer	32.3%	28.3%	34.1%	34.7%	29.2%	32.1%	35.8%

Question 15: If you sell microform editions of this journal, do you authorize copying without further payment, of articles from these microform editions?

Current year issues Yes ______________ No ____________
Back year issues Yes ______________ No ____________

Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit 0-2999 (N=177)	3000-9999 (N=47)	10000-max (N=49)	Non-profit 0-2999 (N=297)	3000-9999 (N=234)	10000-max (N=134)
a. Current year issues						
Yes	.6%	0	8.2%	8.8%	15.4%	12.7%
No	63.2%	53.2%	75.5%	47.1%	56.4%	55.2%
No answer	36.2%	46.8%	16.3%	44.1%	28.2%	32.1%
b. Back year issues						
Yes	2.8%	0	10.2%	9.4%	18.4%	13.4%
No	63.9%	68.1%	77.6%	48.8%	54.7%	56.7%
No answer	33.3%	31.9%	12.2%	41.8%	26.9%	29.9%

Copying by Non-Profit Libraries After December 31, 1977

Question 16. Would you be willing to authorize (and to include a printed statement to this effect in each issue) non-profit libraries open to the public and specialized researchers to copy articles or to secure copies through interlibrary loan from this journal, without limitation or payment, current year"s issues as well as back issues?

YES ____________ NO ____________

Willingness to Authorize Non-Profit Libraries to Copy Without Limitation or Payment

Response to this question was calculated only for those journals which had indicated earlier that they were copyrighted. For the 872 journals in the response sample, an overwhelming majority, 71.9%, responded negatively, with only 22.5% agreeing to such blanket permission, and 5.6% failing to answer the question. Reaction was particularly negative from commercial journals, only 5.1% of which agreed to such unrestricted free copying from non-profit libraries. Among subject disciplines, humanities journals were most willing to permit such copying in 31.4% of the cases, but even here refusals outnumbered permissions by almost two to one. Pure science journals were very unwilling to permit free unrestricted copying, with only 10.0% of the journals agreeing to such a practice, and 86.5% refusing.

Perhaps surprisingly, smaller circulation commercial journals were more reluctant to agree to such copying than large circulation journals. In the for-profit sector, only 4.0% of small circulation journals were willing to agree to unrestricted free copying, compared to 15.9% in the largest stratum. No clear pattern by distribution sizeemerges among non-profit journals, with refusals generally outnumbering permissions by 2 to 1.

Question 16. Would you be willing to authorize (and to include a printed statement to this effect in each issue) non-profit libraries open to the public and specialized researchers to copy articles or to secure copies through interlibrary loan from this journal, without limitation or payment, current year's issues as well as back issues?

YES ____________ NO ____________

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	Total Journal Response (N=872)	Type of Publisher		Journals by Subject Breakdown			
		For Profit (N=296)	Non-profit (N=576)	Pure Science (N=200)	Applied Science (N=238)	Social Science (N=329)	Humanities (N=105)
YES	22.5%	5.1%	31.4%	10.0%	22.7%	27.1%	31.4%
NO	71.9%	92.9%	61.1%	86.5%	74.4%	64.4%	61.9%
No answer	5.6%	2.0%	7.5%	3.5%	2.9%	8.5%	6.7%

Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit			Non-profit		
	0-2999 (N=173)	3000-9999 (N=44)	10000-max (N=44)	0-2999 (N=237)	3000-9999 (N=213)	10000-max (N=125)
YES	4.0%	2.3%	15.9%	35.9%	25.8%	32.0%
NO	93.6%	97.7%	79.5%	60.8%	62.4%	60.0%
No answer	2.4%	0	4.6%	3.3%	11.8%	8.0%

Question 17. If your answer to 20 is NO, would you be willing to authorize (and to include a printed statement to the effect in each issue) non-profit libraries open to the public and specialized researchers to copy articles from this journal or to secure copies through interlibrary loan without limitation or payment from earlier years?

YES __________ NO __________

Willingness to Authorize Non-profit Libraries to Copy or Secure on Interlibrary Loan Without Limitation or Payment from Earlier Years

Responses to this question, which differed from the previous question in that it specified only earlier years and excluded current issues, were nevertheless heavily negative. Negative reaction outweighed positive response by more than 4 to 1 for all journals responding. For commercial journals the ratio was more than 17 to 1, for non-profit journals close to 2 1/2 to 1. There was relatively little difference among subject disciplines, although applied science and technology journals were most unwilling to permit such copying. Size of journal distribution also had relatively little impact. Larger commercial journals were highly unwilling to permit such copying or borrowing without limitation, while larger non-profit journals were willing in 25.2% of the journal sample.

A high rate of non-response (22.5%) may have been caused in part by a typographical error, in which response to this question was incorrectly tied to question 20 rather than question 16, as intended. However, the meaning was sufficiently clear so that most journals were able to figure out the intention of the question and respond accordingly.

Question 17. If your answer to 20 is NO, would you be willing to authorize (and to include a printed statement to the effect in each issue) non-profit libraries open to the public and specialized researchers to copy articles from this journal or to secure copies through interlibrary loan without limitation or payment from earlier years?

YES __________ NO __________

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	Total Journal Response (N=872)	Type of Publisher		Journals by Subject Breakdown			
		For Profit (N=296)	Non-profit (N=576)	Pure Science (N=200)	Applied Science (N=283)	Social Science (N=329)	Humanities (N=105)
YES	14.4%	5.1%	19.3%	17.0%	10.1%	16.1%	14.3%
NO	63.1%	89.2%	49.7%	72.5%	66.8%	57.8%	53.3%
No answer	22.5%	5.7%	31.0%	10.5%	23.1%	26.1%	32.4%

Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit			Non-profit		
	0-2999 (N=173)	3000-9999 (N=44)	10000-max (N=44)	0-2999 (N=237)	3000-9999 (N=213)	10000-max (N=125)
YES	6.4%	4.5%	4.5%	11.4%	24.4%	25.6%
NO	88.4%	95.5%	77.3%	55.7%	47.4%	42.4%
No answer	5.2%	0	18.2%	32.9%	28.2%	32.0%

Question 18. If your answer to 17 is YES, what would you consider to be the lapse of time from publication date of the journal appropriate for permitting copying by non-profit libraries of articles without limitation or payment?

_______________ Years

Lapse of Time Before Permission for Unlimited Copying by Non-Profit Libraries

Response to this question was requested only from those journals which had expressed a willingness to permit copying from earlier years. The question sought the journal's definition of "earlier years", and 401 journals responded to the question. Of these, better than two thirds set one year as the cut-off factor. Response after that dropped off rapidly, so that 19.7% of responding journals still insisted on a waiting period of five years or more. Commercial journals were considerably more willing to set the limit at only one year, and did so in 84.1% of responses, with only 13.3% insisting on a waiting period of 5 years or more. By contrast, non-profit journals willing to permit copying after one year totaled only 61.2%, and those insisting on a five year or longer waiting period represented 23.6% of the response. Pure science journals were most unwilling to grant rapid permission, with 61.1% willing to do so after one year, and 28.9% insisting on a minimum 5 year period. By contrast, applied science journals, with perhaps a shorter half life, were willing to grant reproduction permission after one year in 76.4% of the responses. Size of journal distribution appears to be a significant factor for non-profit journals (more unwilling to grant permission to start with). Larger non-profit journals were more unwilling to release their journals for distribution than smaller ones, with only 55.8% of such journals with circulation above 10,000 copies willing to do so after one year, and 23.1% demanding a delay of five years or more.

Question 18. If your answer to 17 is YES, what would you consider to be the lapse of time from publication date of the journal appropriate for permitting copying by non-profit libraries of articles without limitation or payment?

__________ Years.

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	Total Publisher Response (N=401)	Type of Publishers		Journals by Subject Breakdown			
		For Profit (N=151)	Non-profit (N=250)	Pure Science (N=90)	Applied Science (N=110)	Social Science (N=157)	Humanities (N=44)
1 year	69.8%	84.1%	61.2%	61.1%	76.4%	69.4%	72.7%
2 years	7.7%	1.3%	11.6%	7.8%	2.7%	10.8%	9.1%
3 years	2.5%	1.3%	3.2%	1.1%	1.8%	4.5%	0
4 years	.2%	0	.4%	1.1%	0	0	0
5 years	13.0%	6.0%	17.2%	25.6%	8.2%	9.6%	11.4%
6-10 years	4.5%	7.3%	2.8%	2.2%	9.1%	3.2%	2.3%
11- years	2.2%	0	3.6%	1.1%	1.8%	2.5%	4.5%
mean	2.76	1.099	3.764	2.856	1.827	3.076	3.773
median	.257	.099	.399	.349	.188	.255	.286

Question 18. If your answer to 17 is YES, what would you consider to be the lapse of time from publication date of the journal appropriate for permitting copying by non-profit libraries of articles without limitation of payment?

______________ Years.

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Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit			Non-profit		
	0-2999 (N=103)	3000-9999 (N=24)	10000-max (N=24)	0-2999 (N-92)	3000-9999 (N=105)	10000-max (N=52)
1 year	86.4%	66.7%	91.7%	69.6%	56.2%	55.8%
2 years	1.0%	0	4.2%	6.5%	14.3%	15.4%
3 years	1.9%	0	0	3.3%	2.9%	3.8%
4 years	0	0	0	0	0	1.9%
5 years	6.8%	4.2%	4.2%	13.0%	22.9%	13.5%
6-10 years	3.9%	29.2%	0	2.2%	1.9%	5.8%
11- years	0	0	0	5.4%	1.9%	3.8%
mean	.806	3.125	.333	3.696	3.638	4.212
median	.079	1.250	.071	.280	.472	.750

Copying by For-Profit Organizations After December 31, 1977

Question 19. **Would you be willing to authorize (and to include a printed statement to this effect in each issue) for-profit organizations (other than organizations in the business of making and selling photocopies), open to the public or specialized researchers without limitation or payment to copy articles or to secure copies through interlibrary loan from this journal current year's issues as well as back issues?**

YES ____________ NO ____________

Willingness to Permit Unlimited Current and Back Year Copying in For-Profit Organizations

The vast majority of responding copyrighted journals were unwilling to grant such permission. Only 10.4% were willing to permit such carte blanche copying in for-profit organizations while 81.7% objected. The negative reaction was particularly strong among commercial journals, 93.9% of which opposed such authorization, and only 3.0% of which approved. Non-profit journals were somewhat more lenient, but refusals still outnumbered permissions by more than 5 to 1. While no subject discipline countenanced such unlimited copying by for-profit organizations in even 1 out of 6 cases, pure science journals objected particularly, refusing authorization by a margin of more than 16 to 1. Size of journal distribution mattered in responses only for commercial journals, where the larger journals were more willing than the almost unanimous negation by smaller for-profit journals. Even large journals were unwilling, however, by more than 7 to 1.

Question 19. Would you be willing to authorize (and to include a printed statement to this effect in each issue) for-profit organizations (other than organizations in the business of making and selling photocopies), open to the public or specialized researchers without limitation or payment to copy articles or to secure copies through interlibrary loan from this journal current year's issues as well as back issues?

YES ____________ NO ____________

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	Total Journal Response (N=872)	Type of Publisher		Journals by Subject Breakdown			
		For Profit (N=296)	Non-profit (N=576)	Pure Science (N=200)	Applied Science (N=238)	Social Science (N=329)	Humanities (N=105)
YES	10.4%	3.0%	14.2%	5.5%	10.5%	12.5%	13.3%
NO	81.7%	93.9%	75.3%	91.0%	81.1%	78.4%	75.2%
No Answer	7.9%	3.1%	10.5%	3.5%	8.4%	9.1%	11.4%

Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit			Non-profit		
	0-2999 (N=173)	3000-9999 (N=44)	10000-max (N=44)	0-2999 (N=237)	3000-9999 (N=213)	10000-max (N=125)
YES	1.7%	2.3%	11.4%	15.2%	12.2%	15.2%
NO	96.0%	93.2%	84.1%	76.8%	76.1%	72.0%
No Answer	2.3%	4.5%	4.5%	8.0%	11.8%	12.8%

Question 20. If your answer to 19 is NO, would you be willing to authorize (and to include a printed statement to this effect in each issue) for-profit organizations(other than organizations in the business of making and selling photocopies), open to the public and specialized researchers to copy articles or to secure copies through interlibrary loan without limitation or payment, from back issues of this journal from earlier years?

YES ________ NO ________

Willingness to Permit Copying of Back Issues by For-Profit Organizations

Journals which had expressed opposition to permitting for-profit organizations to copy current issues without restriction were asked whether they would be willing to allow copying from earlier years. The negative reaction abated somewhat, but only slightly. Only 11.9% of 872 responding journals indicated such a willingness, contrasted to 70.5% which expressed the intention of denying such permission even for earlier years, and 17.5% which did not respond , presumably in part because they had already indicated their willingness in response to question 19, although this category may also include non-respondents for other reasons. In any case, the 70.5% who specifically and categorically refuse back issue unlimited copying permission to for-profit organizations represent a resoundingly negative vote. As with the earlier question, this unwillingness is particularly strong among commercial journals, 86.5% of which were unwilling to grant such permission, while the negative response from the non-profit sector was 62.3%. There was little apparent differentiation by subject discipline, or by size of circulation.

Question 20. If your answer to 19 is NO, would you be willing to authorize (and to include a printed statement to this effect in each issue) for-profit organizations (other than organizations in the business of making and selling photocopies), open to the public and specialized researchers to copy articles or to secure copies through interlibrary loan without limitation or payment, from back issues of this journal from earlier years?

YES ________ NO ________

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	Total Journal Response (N=872)	Type of Publisher		Journals by Subject Breakdown			
		For Profit (N=296)	Non-profit (N=576)	Pure Science (N=200)	Applied Science (N=238)	Social Science (N=329)	Humanities (N=105)
YES	11.9%	9.1%	13.4%	18.0%	10.1%	11.2%	6.7%
NO	70.5%	86.5%	62.3%	75.5%	71.4%	66.9%	70.5%
No Answer	17.5%	4.4%	24.3%	6.5%	18.5%	21.9%	22.8%

Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit			Non-profit		
	0-2999 (N=173)	3000-9999 (N=44)	10000-max (N=44)	0-2999 (N=237)	3000-9999 (N=213)	10000-max (N=125)
YES	8.1%	20.5%	9.1%	9.3%	17.4%	14.4%
NO	88.4%	77.3%	79.5%	67.9%	59.2%	57.6%
No Answer	3.5%	2.2%	11.4%	22.8%	23.5%	28.0%

Question 21. If your answer to 20 is YES, what would you consider to be the lapse of time from the publication date of this journal appropriate for permitting the copying by for-profit organizations (other than organizations in the business of making and selling photocopies) of articles without limitation or payment? _______________ YEARS.

Appropriate Lapse of Time Before Copying Permission for For-Profit Organizations

Since question 21 was only supposed to be answered by those journals which answered affirmatively to question 20, and only 104 journals fell into this category, the fact that 373 journals answered question 21 indicates that a considerable number of journals wanted to have their wishes recorded in any case. It is therefore surprising, based on the heavy negative response to question 20, that 73.5% of the 373 respondents to question 21 were willing to permit copying by for-profit organizations after a lapse of one year, with only 17.7% of a group which, to a considerable extent had earlier said "never", now insisting on a waiting period of 5 years or more. Even more surprising is the response of commercial journals, most negative with regard to question 20, 83.0% of which are willing to permit copying after one year in response to question 21. However, this willingness is consistent with their attitude toward non-profit organizations. The number insisting on a wait of 5 years or more, by for-profit organizations, is only 13.6%. Pure science journals are least willing to permit copying by commercial organizations, as they are for non-profit organizations, with 62.2% willing to permit such activity after one year, and 33.4% insisting on a delay of five years or more. Analysis by size of journal circulation yields deviations, but no identifiable trends.

Question 21. If your answer to 20 is YES, what would you consider to be the lapse of time from the publication date of this journal appropriate for permitting the copying by for-profit organizations (other than organizations in the business of making and selling photocopies) of articles without limitation or payment? ____________________YEARS.

COPYRIGHTED JOURNALS

	Total Publisher Response (N=373)	Type of Publisher		Journals by Subject Breakdown			
		For Profit (N=147)	Non-profit (N=226)	Pure Sciences (N=90)	Applied Sciences (N=104)	Social Sciences (N=144)	Humanities (N=35)
1 year	73.5%	83.0%	67.3%	62.2%	76.0%	75.0%	88.6%
2 years	7.2%	2.0%	10.6%	3.3%	2.9%	12.5%	8.6%
3 years	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	0	0	3.5%	0
4 years	.3%	0	.4%	1.1%	0	0	0
5 years	11.3%	6.1%	14.6%	27.8%	8.7%	4.9%	2.9%
6-10 years	5.6%	7.5%	4.4%	5.6%	10.6%	3.5%	0
11 and above	.8%	0	1.3%	0	1.9%	.7%	0
mean	1.767	1.143	2.173	1.989	2.202	1.660	.343
median	.199	.107	.274	.318	.167	.192	.083

Question 21. If your answer to 20 is YES, what would you consider to be the lapse of time from the publication date of this journal appropriate for permitting the copying by for-profit organizations (other than organizations in the business of making and selling photocopies) of articles without limitation or payment? ________________ YEARS

COPYRIGHTED JOURNALS

Journals by Size of Circulation

	For Profit			Non-profit		
	0-2999 (N=100)	3000-9999 (N=23)	10000-max (N=24)	0-2999 (N=84)	3000-9999 (N=95)	10000-max (N=46)
1 year	86.0%	65.2%	87.5%	75.0%	61.1%	65.2%
2 years	2.0%	0	4.2%	10.7%	11.6%	8.7%
3 years	2.0%	0	0	1.2%	2.1%	0
4 years	0	0	0	0	0	2.2%
5 years	6.0%	4.3%	8.3%	7.1%	21.1%	15.2%
6-10 years	4.0%	30.4%	0	3.6%	3.2%	8.7%
11 and above	0	0	0	2.4%	1.1%	0
mean	.800	3.261	.542	2.405	2.179	1.783
median	.081	1.333	.100	.189	.364	.293

Publisher Questionnaire

Definition of Survey Population
(Also described in Journal Questionnaire)

The population for this survey was drawn from the list of U.S. scholarly and research journals identified by the Indiana University Graduate Library School Research Center in its study on "Economics and Interaction of the Publisher-Library Relationship in the Production and Use of Scholarly and Research Journals", prepared for the National Science Foundation under Grant GN-41398*.

This study, which identified 2459 journals, published by 1634 publishers, defined scholarly and research journals through the exclusion of certain categories of periodicals believed to be inappropriate because the category would not ordinarily contain communications useful for scholarly purposes or would have little economic impact. Journals were therefore excluded if they fell into any of the following categories: 1) newsletters; 2) house organs; 3) general mass audience magazines; 4) popular culture magazines; 5) periodicals intended for a juvenile audience; 6) "little" magazines; 7) reprints; 8) patents; 9) secondary periodicals or services; 10) periodicals intended for a local audience; 11) trade journals; 12) periodicals not indexed by an indexing or abstracting service except in subject areas in which such services are inadequate, or where the journal began publication after 1970 and might therefore not reasonably be expected to be indexed; 13) processed periodicals; 14) tabloids; 15) free periodicals; 16) government publications; and 17) controlled circulation periodicals. On the advice of statistical consultants, any journal with a circulation above 100,000 was excluded under category 3), because it was felt that data from these journals would hopelessly skew reported information and conclusions.

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*A book describing the methodology and conclusions of this study is available as "Publishers and Libraries: A Study of Scholarly and Research Journals", by Bernard M. Fry and Herbert S. White. D.C. Heath & Co., Lexington, Mass. 1976.

The initial list, compiled in 1974 through reviews of Current Contents and Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory, was then updated through a review of Ulrich's 16th Edition 1975-76, since Ulrich's lists both cessations and new journal starts. Finally, the list was impacted by the responses of publishers themselves, some of which indicated that journals still listed had actually ceased publication, and some of which called our attention to journals not in our survey for a variety of reasons, including the fact that they were new. These publisher-induced changes to the list of scholarly and research journals were relatively minor. Our survey is ultimately based on potential responses from 1672 publishers, who distribute 2552 scholarly and research journals.

Rate of Response

The overall rate of response as of May 10, 1977, the cut-off date, was 31.8% of the publishers contacted. Moreover, an analysis performed at the Library of Congress and reported elsewhere in this report indicates that the percentage of publishers of copyrighted journals responding was considerably greater than the average. This suggests that at least a portion of the non-response came from publishers of journals who did not feel affected by the implications of the questionnaire, and further indicates that the impact of the trends reported from publisher and journal responses is in fact greater than the percentage response might project, since copyrighted journals, far more directly impacted by changes in the Copyright Law, responded in greater percentages. Some publishers, in fact, replied only to state that, since their material was not copyrighted, they saw no point in responding to other questions, and these responses were not counted. Other publishers who do not copyright did answer the questions and were included. Of the responding publisher groups, for-profit publishers had the lowest rate of response, as expected, and despite the assurance of anonymity. This reluctance was also evidenced in the NSF survey, in which only 13.66% of commercial publishers contacted responded, but which included a wide range of information considered by many to be proprietary. In this survey, which did not request organizational financial data, the rate of response, at 26.6%, is almost twice that of the original NSF survey, and yields what in our judgment are significant patterns. Response rates in the not-for-profit sector were higher, at 32.9%. Since the not-for-profit sector represents 82.2% of the survey population, it represents 85.1% of the responding publisher population. As in the NSF study, not-for-profit publishers were divided into three groups: a) society (if membership is professionally involved in subject areas defined as scholarly or research); b) university press (presses owned and operated by universities); and c) other not-for-profit (university departments, research institutes, and other generally small and scattered scholarly organizations). Among not-for-profit publishers, university presses, at 48.8%, offered the greatest rate of response, again consistent with the NSF study. University presses, a small and cohesive group which maintains close contacts, also demonstrates a high level of awareness of sensitivity to issues which affect the entire community. Societal publishers responded at a rate of 34.1%, and the small scattered "other" sector responded at the lowest rate, 30.0%, probably because small staffs and inadequate records make response to any questionnaire difficult.

Correlation of Survey Population and Response Population

To the extent to which publisher groups replied in percentages above or below the average response rate of all publishers, this affected their impact on questionnaire responses as a whole. For example, university presses, which represented only 2.6% of the survey population, are 4.0% of the response population, because almost half of the surveyed university presses responded. Societal publishers, which were 45.9% of the survey, are almost half, 49.3%, of the responses. By contrast, both commercial publishers and the small other-not-for-profit grouping represent a smaller percentage in the response population than in the initial survey population. Commercial publishers fell from 17.8% of the survey to 14.9% of the response, while the "other" small miscellaneous group dropped from 33.7% to 31.8%.

Although some of these deviations are significant, they do not change the ranking of frequency of response from publisher groups. Societal publishers are also the largest non-responding group, and make up 44.3% of the queried publishers who did not respond. As with responses, other not-for-profit publishers also rank second in non-responses, with commercial publishers third and university presses lowest in both instances.

Publisher Response to Survey

Total Queries N=1672

	Number	Percentage
Responding Publishers	531	31.8%
Non-Responding Publishers	1141	68.2%

	Total in Survey Population	%of Survey Population	No. Responding	% Response	% of Response Population
For Profit Publishers	297	17.8%	79	26.6%	14.9%
Not-for-profit Publishers	1375	82.2%	452	32.9%	85.1%
a) Societies	768	45.9%	262	34.1%	49.1%
b) University Press	43	2.6%	21	48.8%	4.0%
c) Other NFP Publishers	564	33.7%	169	30.0%	31.8%

	No. not Responding	% of Non-response Population
For Profit Publishers	218	19.1%
Not-for-profit Publishers	923	80.9%
a) Societies	506	44.3%
b) University Press	22	1.9%
c) Other NFP Publisher	395	34.7%

Number of Journals Per Publisher

The overwhelming majority of publishers who responded, 84.6%, distributed only one journal. The five publishers who responded although they do not presently publish a journal considered scholarly or research under the definitions used were included because they now publish similar material, or plan to publish other journals, and because their views are therefore significant to an overall impression of publisher responses. Obviously, these publishers are not reflected in journal questionnaire tabulations. Over 95% of the responding publishers distribute 5 or fewer journals. While this scattering of small and isolated publishers is most prevalent among the "other not-for-profit" sector, it is also surprisingly evident even among commercial publishers.

Of the 966 journals identified in publisher questionnaire response (an additional 8 were submitted in response to only the journal questionnaire), almost half, or 46.5%, are distributed by publishers who publish only that one scholarly journal. Publishers who distribute 5 or fewer journals account for 61.8% of the journals in the survey. If publishers of 20 or more journals are considered as large, this group accounts for 23.8% of the total. If the number for this definition is lowered to 10, large publishers represent 31.7%. It would appear, therefore, that scholarly publishing is generally scattered among individual publishers, with a group of large publishers who would represent perhaps 25% of the total.

The 452 responding not-for-profit publishers distribute 658 journals, for an average of 1.47. Over 87% of the publishers responding publish only one journal, and over 96% publish five or less. Of the 658 journals, 59% are published by organizations which distribute only that one journal, pointing to the heavy concentration of small university departments and research institutes in this group. Publishers who distribute 5 or less journals account for an overwhelming percentage of the total, 75.8%. By contrast publishers of 20 or more journals account for only 10.2% of the total, and this percentage rises only to 15.3% when publishers of 10 or more journals are included.

The 79 for-profit publishers exhibit somewhat differing characteristics. Although even in this group 69.3% of the publishers distribute only one journal, the average number of journals published is 3.90. These single journal publishers account for only 18.1% of the commercial journals distributed and less than one third of the not-for-profit group. Similarly, commercial publishers who distribute 5 or less journals account for only 32.2% of the journals published in this field. By contrast with the not-for-profit sector, commercial publishers of 20 or more journals account for 53.6% of the total. Clearly, in the for-profit sector, unlike the not-for-profit sector, publication appears, from our responses, to be more concentrated in a few large publishers.

No. of Journals Per Publisher

Total Response N=531 Publishers

Category Label: No. of journals	No. of Publishers Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency (Percent)	Cumulative Adj. Freq. (Percent)
* 0	5	.9	.9
1	449	84.6	85.5
2	27	5.1	90.6
3	15	2.8	93.4
4	6	1.1	94.5
5	5	.9	95.5
6	7	1.3	96.8
7	1	.2	97.0
9	1	.2	97.2
10	5	.9	98.1
12	1	.2	98.3
14	1	.2	98.5
20	2	.4	98.9
21	1	.2	99.1
25	1	.2	99.2
27	2	.4	99.6
28	1	.2	99.8
62	1	.2	100.0

*Responses were received from publishers who were sent the questionnaires but who no longer publish a journal considered scholarly or research. These responses were included because of their intention to again publish such journals.

No. of Journals per Publisher
Subfile: Not for Profit N=452 Publishers

Category Label: No. of journals	No. of Publishers Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency (Percent)	Cumulative Adj. Freq. (Percent)
* 0	4	.9	.9
1	394	87.2	88.1
2	21	4.6	92.7
3	11	2.4	95.1
4	5	1.1	96.2
5	2	.4	96.7
6	7	1.5	98.2
7	1	.2	98.5
9	1	.2	98.7
10	2	.4	99.1
14	1	.2	99.3
20	2	.4	99.8
27	1	.2	100.0

*Responses were received from publishers who were sent the questionnaires but who no longer publish a journal considered scholarly or research. These responses were included because of their intention to again publish such journals.

No. of Journals Per Publisher
Subfile: For Profit N=79 Publishers

Category Label No. of Journals	No. of Publishers Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency (Percent)	Cumulative Adj. Freq. (Percent)
*0	1	1.3	1.3
1	55	69.3	70.9
2	6	7.6	78.5
3	4	5.1	83.5
4	1	1.3	84.8
5	3	3.8	88.6
10	3	3.8	92.4
12	1	1.3	93.7
21	1	1.3	94.9
25	1	1.3	96.2
27	1	1.3	97.5
28	1	1.3	98.7
62	1	1.3	100.0

*Responses were received from publishers who were sent the questionnaires but who no longer publish a journal considered scholarly or research. These responses were included because of their intention to again publish such journals.

Universal Numbering System for Journal Articles

Question 2. If a universal system of sub-numbers to be added to the International Serial Number (ISSN), which would identify the issue and the individual article (and be printed on the first page of the individual articles) were adopted, to what extent would this in your opinion enable publishers to supply authorized reprints or photocopies at less cost to buyers?

a. Greatly? __________ b. Substantially? __________ c. Minimally? __________

d. Not at all? __________

Only a small percentage of the publishers who responded to the question felt that the use of a universal system of sub-numbers would enable publishers to supply reprints or photocopies at a reduced cost, and this negative reaction was consistent with only slight variation among various publisher groups. Only 13.2% of publishers as a whole felt that such a system would help greatly or at least substantially. Not-for-profit publishers were more favorably inclined, to the extent of 13.7%, while commercial publishers were favorably recorded in only 10.2% of the cases. Larger (2 or more journals) not-for-profit publishers were the most favorably inclined, at 22.3%, but larger for-profit publishers were the most negative, with only 8.6% favoring the concept either greatly or substantially.

Question 2. Universal Numbering System for Journal Articles

If a universal system of sub-numbers to be added to the International Serial number (ISSN), which would identify the issue and the individual article (and be printed on the first page of the individual articles) were adopted, to what extent would this in your opinion enable publishers to supply authorized reprints or photocopies at less cost to buyers?

	Total Publisher Response (N=531)	Type of Publisher		Publishers by no. of journals published			
		For Profit (N=79)	Non-profit (N=452)	For profit Less than 2 (N=56)	For profit 2 and more (N=23)	Non-profit Less than 2 (N=398)	Non-profit 2 and more (N=54)
a. Greatly	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	4.3%	1.3%	1.9%
b. Substantially	11.9%	8.9%	12.4%	10.7%	4.3%	11.3%	20.4%
c. Minimally	36.3%	29.1%	37.6%	26.8%	34.8%	36.4%	46.3%
d. Not at all	42.9%	57.0%	40.5%	57.1%	56.5%	42.0%	29.6%
e. No answer	7.6%	3.7%	8.2%	5.4%	0.1%	9.0%	1.8%

Note: See responses to Question 1d in the journal questionnaire.

Question 3. Please rank in order of preference the possible ways of authorizing (licensing) users to copy materials from journals you publish: (Show first choice as '1', second as '2', etc).

a. Directly ________ b. Through an agent __________ c. By delegation to a Clearinghouse or other general agent _____________ d. Other (explain) ______

Preference for Licensing Arrangements

All but 6.6% of the 531 publishers responding to the survey were able to select a first choice from among the three options posed in the questionnaire, with 4.0% electing to write in a different response, and only 2.6% failing to indicate a preference. There was a drop-off after the statement of a first choice, with 26.7% of responding publishers indicating no second choice among the three alternatives stated, and 36.9% having no third choice.

All publishers, regardless of for-profit status or number of journals published, showed an overwhelming preference for direct licensing to the alternatives of using an agent or a clearinghouse or general agent. This preference was particularly strong in the for-profit sector, where 73.4% of the respondents made direct licensing their first choice, and most particularly for small (less than two journals) commercial publishers, who favored this approach in 3 out of 4 responses. However, even the least favorably inclined group, non-profit publishers of two or more journals, preferred this approach in 55.6% of the cases. In all publisher groups the use of a clearinghouse or general agent was preferred as a first choice by remaining responders, by a margin exceeding 2 to 1 for small publishers and more than 3 to 1 and more than 4 to 1 for large non-profit and commercial publishers, respectively. However, the selection of a second choice of those preferring to license directly was not as clear, with non-profit publishers in this group preferring an agent to a clearinghouse, and commercial publishers equally divided. Larger publishers, in both the commercial and non-profit sectors, preferred agents to clearinghouses as their second choice to a greater extent than small publishers. Clearly, however, all publishers show a consistent preference for direct licensing over any of the other alternatives presented.

It should be noted that responses to this questionnaire were received before the Association of American Publishers developed and publicized its program for the implementation of a copyright clearinghouse. Publishers who reacted to the concept of a clearinghouse were therefore reacting to what was still only an undefined concept, and it is probable that the development of a specific proposal will have sharpened reactions, and perhaps substantially increased approval.

Responses to this question were subject to some ambiguity, since there was no opportunity for respondents to indicate that they did not desire to enter into any licensing agreement at all, either because they did not copyright their journals or because they considered any formal licensing arrangement as too cumbersome. This difficulty is reflected in the theme of a large number of comments, although even these publishers decided, in most cases, to respond to the question.

Question 3. Licensing.

Please rank in order of preference the possible ways of authorizing (licensing) users to copy materials from journals you publish: (Show first choice as '1', second as '2', etc.).

Total Publisher Response N=531

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Unranked
a. Directly	68.7%	8.1%	14.9%	.6%	7.7%
b. Through an agent	7.0%	37.5%	25.6%	.4%	29.6%
c. Clearinghouse or other general agent	17.7%	27.7%	22.6%	1.1%	30.9%
d. Other	4.0%	1.1%	.2%	58.8%	36.0%
e. No choice	2.6%	25.6%	36.7%	39.1%	

For Profit Publishers N=79

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Unranked
a. Directly	73.4%	6.3%	10.1%	1.3%	8.9%
b. Through an agent	6.3%	30.4%	20.3%	0	43.0%
c. Clearinghouse or other general agent	15.2%	30.4%	17.7%	1.3%	35.4%
d. Other	2.5%	2.5%	0	43.0%	51.9%
e. No choice	2.6%	30.4%	51.9%	54.4%	

Non-profit Publishers N=452

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Unranked
a. Directly	67.9%	8.4%	15.7%	.4%	7.5%
b. Through an agent	7.1%	38.7%	26.5%	.4%	27.2%
c. Clearinghouse or other general agent	18.1%	27.2%	23.5%	1.1%	30.1%
d. Other	4.2%	.9%	.2%	61.5%	33.2%
e. No choice	2.7%	24.8%	34.1%	36.6%	

Question 3.

Please rank in order of preference the possible ways of authorizing (licensing) users to copy materials from journals you publish: (Show first choice as '1', second as '2', etc.).

For Profit, Less than 2 journals N=56

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Unranked
a. Directly	75.0%	5.4%	7.1%	0	12.5%
b. Through an agent	7.1%	28.6%	16.1%	0	48.2%
c. Clearinghouse or other general agent	14.3%	30.4%	16.1%	0	39.3%
d. Other	0	1.8%	0	37.5%	60.7%
e. No choice	3.6%	33.8%	60.7%	62.5%	

For Profit, 2 or more journals N=23

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Unranked
a. Directly	69.6%	8.7%	17.4%	4.3%	0
b. Through an agent	4.3%	34.8%	30.4%	0	26.1%
c. Clearinghouse or other general agent	17.4%	30.4%	21.7%	4.3%	26.1%
d. Other	8.7%	4.3%	0	56.5%	30.4%
e. No choice	0	21.8%	30.5%	34.9%	

Non-profit, Less than 2 journals N=398

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Unranked
a. Directly	69.6%	8.0%	14.1%	.3%	8.0%
b. Through an agent	6.8%	38.2%	26.4%	.3%	28.4%
c. Clearinghouse or other general agent	16.1%	27.1%	23.9%	1.3%	31.7%
d. Other	4.5%	.8%	0	60.1%	0
e. No choice	3.0%	25.9%	35.6%	38.0%	

Question 3.

Please rank in order of preference the possible ways of authorizing (licensing) users to copy materials from journals you publish: (Show first choice as '1', second as '2', etc.).

	Non-profit, 2 or more journals N=54				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Unranked
a. Directly	55.6%	11.1%	27.8%	1.9%	3.7%
b. Through an agent	9.3%	42.6%	27.8%	1.9%	18.5%
c. Clearinghouse or other general agent	33.3%	27.8%	20.4%	0	18.5%
d. Other	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	72.2%	22.2%
e. No choice	0	16.6%	22.1%	24.0%	

Question 4. Please rank in order of your preference the following possible ways of selling copies of articles from your journals, adding in the space provided any other means you wish to suggest (Show first choice as '1', second '2', etc.)

a. Supply directly by publisher __________ b. Supply through an agent ________.

c. Supply through a clearinghouse or periodical bank or other general agent ____________________ d. Other (explain) ____________________.

Supplying Authorized Copies

All but 8.5% of the 531 responding publishers were able to select a first choice from among the three alternatives suggested. As with licensing preferences, direct supply of authorized copies was by far the most popular choice, although some of the comments raised the concern that some of these publishers intend to distribute copies only in bulk orders (such as to authors) and not in response to individual single copy requests most frequently favored by libraries.

While favored by all publishers, direct supply of authorized copies is particularly preferred by commercial publishers, 70.9% of which expressed this as their first choice, and even more particularly small commercial publishers, who selected direct supply in 3 out of 4 cases. Larger not-for-profit publishers are the only group for which direct supply, at 42.6%, does not represent a majority choice, although it is the choice most frequently named. For these publishers the use of a clearinghouse ranked a close second, at 38.9%. However, while the use of a clearinghouse or general agent is the second most frequently named preference for both profit and non-profit publishers, it is less popular in the commercial sector, where this alternative was the first choice in only 15.2% of the cases, than in the non-profit sector, where it is the first choice in 19.9% of the cases. Moreover, when it comes to listing second choices, publishers who largely preferred to deal directly were quite negative to the use of a clearinghouse, and preferred the use of agents as a second alternative.

It must be pointed out, as with the response to the question concerning licensing, that this questionnaire pre-dated the development of a specific copyright clearinghouse proposal by the Association of American Publishers. Respondents were still reacting to an abstract concept, and it is probable that, confronted by a specific proposal, responding publishers would react more definitively, and perhaps more positively.

This question posed similar difficulties to the problems raised in the licensing question, in that it provided no opportunity for publishers to indicate either that they had no interest in selling copies from their articles at all, or that they had no interest in even supplying any, with or without charge. This concern was addressed in a number of the comments, although even these publishers tended to respond to the questionnaire. A number of publishers, for example, leave all secondary distribution to the author. Others, particularly those which do not presently copyright, don't care where copies are obtained, as long as they are not involved. Still another group differentiated between current and back copies, a distinction which the wording of the question did not permit the respondents to make. Finally, some publishers distribute, and intend to distribute, only in bulk quantities (such as to authors) and not in response to the individual single copy requests typical of library requirements.

Question 4. Supplying Authorized Copies

Please rank in order of your preference the following possible ways of selling copies of articles from your journals, adding in the space provided any other means you wish to suggest (Show first choice as '1', second '2', etc.).

Total Publisher Response N=531

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Unranked
a. Directly	60.6%	8.5%	19.4%	.8%	10.7%
b. Through an agent	11.7%	38.0%	24.3%	.4%	25.6%
c. Clearinghouse or other general agent	19.2%	29.4%	21.5%	.9%	29.0%
d. Other	4.9%	1.3%	.2%	60.1%	33.5%
e. No choice	3.6%	21.8%	34.6%	37.8%	

For Profit Publishers N=79

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Unranked
a. Directly	70.9%	6.3%	17.7%	0	5.1%
b. Through an agent	10.1%	36.7%	16.5%	0	36.7%
c. Clearinghouse or other general agent	15.2%	26.6%	20.3%	1.3%	36.7%
d. Other	2.5%	1.3%	0	49.4%	46.8%
e. No choice	11.3%	29.1%	45.5%	49.3%	

Non-profit Publishers N=452

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Unranked
a. Directly	58.8%	8.8%	19.7%	.9%	11.7%
b. Through an agent	11.9%	38.3%	25.7%	.4%	23.7%
c. Clearinghouse or other general agent	19.9%	29.9%	21.7%	.9%	27.7%
d. Other	5.3%	1.3%	.2%	61.9%	31.2%
e. No choice	4.1%	21.7%	32.7%	35.9%	

Question 4.

Please rank in order of your preference the following possible ways of selling copies of articles from your journals, adding in the space provided any other means you wish to suggest (Show first choice as '1', second '2', etc.).

For profit, Less than 2 journals N=56

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Unranked
a. Directly	75.0%	5.4%	12.5%	0	7.1%
b. Through an agent	7.1%	35.7%	16.1%	0	41.1%
c. Clearinghouse or other general agent	16.1%	23.2%	17.9%	0	42.9%
d. Other	0	0	0	42.9%	57.1%
e. No choice	1.8%	35.7%	53.5%	57.1%	

For profit, 2 or more journals N=23

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Unranked
a. Directly	60.9%	8.7%	30.4%	0	0
b. Through an agent	17.4%	39.1%	17.4%	0	26.1%
c. Clearinghouse or other general agent	13.0%	34.8%	26.1%	4.3%	21.7%
d. Other	8.7%	4.3%	0	65.2%	21.7%
e. No choice	0	13.1%	26.1%	30.5%	

Non-profit, Less than 2 journals N=398

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Unranked
a. Directly	61.1%	8.3%	17.3%	.1%	12.6%
b. Through an agent	11.8%	37.4%	25.1%	.5%	25.1%
c. Clearinghouse or other general agent	17.3%	29.6%	22.9%	1.0%	29.1%
d. Other	5.5%	1.5%	0	60.3%	32.7%
e. No choice	4.3%	23.2%	34.7%	37.4%	

Question 4.

Please rank in order of your preference the following possible ways of selling copies of articles from your journals, adding in the space provided any other means you wish to suggest (Show first choice as '1', second '2', etc.).

	Non-profit, 2 or more journals N=54				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Unranked
a. Directly	42.6%	13.0%	37.0%	1.9%	5.6%
b. Through an agent	13.0%	44.4%	29.6%	0	13.0%
c. Clearinghouse or other general agent	38.9%	31.5%	13.0%	0	16.7%
d. Other	3.7%	0	1.9%	74.1%	20.4%
e. No choice	1.8%	11.1%	18.5%	24.0%	

Question 5. If you do not now sell reprints or authorized photocopies on a regular basis, what speed of service do you anticipate you (not your agent) would be able to give in supplying reprints or authorized photocopies from receipt of an order to dispatch of copies? Number of days ________________.

Speed of Service in the Sale of Reprints or Photocopies

The 322 publishers who responded indicated that they would be able to supply copies in a mean of 12.07 days, and a median 7.13 days. The mean is substantially larger because 13.4% of responding publishers indicated that such service would take in excess of 26 days, and 1.9% in excess of two months. For these reasons, the median is considered the more significant statistic, although it does cause a concern that publishers taking 4 weeks and longer could effectively negate the usefulness of such a system. In general, mean responses varied little between commercial and non-profit publishers, and between large and small publishers. With the use of medians, large commercial publishers are the most receptive, with a promised median response of 5.5 days. Larger non-profit publishers were the second most rapid group, with a median response of 7 days. Small publishers were slower, and small commercial publishers slowest of all.

The wording of the question did not allow a distinction between those of the 209 non-responding publishers who did not respond to the question (as instructed) because they presently do sell reprints, and those who simply chose not to answer the question although they were asked to respond, as non-sellers of reprints. Moreover, it is not possible to determine if any publishers who do sell reprints, and were asked to skip this question, answered it anyway.

A further caution must also be introduced. Some publishers indicated in their comments that, in their willingness to supply reprints and photocopies, they were not talking about individual single orders which libraries can be assumed to generate. They were discussing only orders for minimum quantities, which were not defined, but which could be assumed to be at least 5 or 10 copies, and therefore impractical for libraries. In some cases they even specified a minimum of 100 copies, or indicated that they supply exclusively to authors. The wording of the questionnaire did not permit this distinction to be made.

Question 5.

If you do not now sell reprints or authorized photocopies on a regular basis, what speed of service do you anticipate you (not your agent) would be able to give in supplying reprints or authorized photocopies from receipt of an order to dispatch of copies? Number of days________________.

	Total Publisher Responses (N=322)	Type of Publisher		Publishers by no. of journals published			
		For Profit (N=43)	Non-profit (N=279)	For Profit Less than 2 (N=31)	For Profit 2 and more (N=12)	Non-profit Less than 2 (N=241)	Non-profit 2 and more (N=38)
0-5 days	42.5%	34.9%	43.7%	29.1%	50.0%	44.4%	39.5%
6-10 days	27.3%	34.9%	26.1%	42.0%	16.7%	25.7%	29.0%
11-25 days	16.8%	23.3%	15.9%	22.5%	25.0%	15.8%	15.8%
26-60 days	11.5%	4.7%	12.5%	3.2%	8.3%	12.4%	13.1%
61-99 days	1.9%	2.2%	1.8%	3.2%	--	1.7%	2.6%
mean	12.068	12.023	12.075	11.935	12.250	11.929	13.000
mode	5.000	10.000	5.000	10.000	1.000	5.000	5.000
median	7.125	9.727	6.982	9.850	5.500	6.979	7.000

Note: Percentages adjusted for missing cases.

Question 6. Do you have a teletype installation so that orders for reprints or copies might be received by teletype? YES ________ NO ______

Question 7. If you do not have a teletype for receipt of orders, would you be willing to install a teletype for this purpose? YES _______ NO _______

Use of Teletype Equipment

Only 5.8% of the overall publisher responses indicate the availability of teletype equipment, undoubtedly because of the prevalence of small single-journal publishers, particularly in the non-profit sector. Only large commercial publishers report the existence of such equipment to any appreciable extent, with 43.5% indicating that such equipment is available for copy ordering in their organizations. No other publisher group remotely approaches this percentage, with large non-profit publishers second at a distant 13%.

Publishers were asked to indicate, if they do not have teletype equipment at present, whether they would be willing to install it for this purpose. Since the 9.2% non-response to this question exceeds the 5.8% who answered the previous question affirmatively (and were therefore asked not to respond) and the 1.3% which did not answer the previous question at all, the non-response to this question includes at least some publishers who did indicate in the earlier question that they did not have teletype equipment, but who simply did not choose to speculate as to whether or not they would obtain it. Moreover, it is not possible to determine without considerable analysis whether any publishers who had responded affirmatively to the previous question answered this one improperly.

In any case, response was resoundingly negative. Only 3.6% of responding publishers indicated a willingness to install teletype equipment specifically or primarily for the purpose of receiving orders. What positive response there was came from large non-profit publishers, 14.8% of whom expressed the willingness to install such equipment. By contrast, no large commercial publishers who do not already have teletype equipment indicated that they were prepared to install it to receive orders.

Question 6.

Do you have a teletype installation so that orders for reprints or copies might be received by teletype? YES____ NO_____

	Total Publisher Response (N=531)	Type of Publisher		Publisher by no. of journals published			
		For Profit (N=79)	Non-profit (N=452)	For profit Less than 2 (N=56)	For profit 2 or more (N=23)	Non-profit Less than 2 (N=398)	Non-profit 2 or more (N=54)
Yes	5.8%	17.7%	3.8%	7.1%	43.5%	2.5%	13.0%
No	92.9%	81.0%	94.9%	91.1%	56.5%	96.2%	85.1%
No answer	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.8%	0	1.3%	1.9%

Question 7.

If you do not have a teletype for receipt of orders, would you be willing to install a teletype for this purpose? YES_____ NO_____

	Total Publisher Response (N=531)	Type of Publisher		Publisher by no. of journals published			
		For Profit (N=79)	Non-profit (N=452)	For profit Less than 2 (N=56)	For profit 2 or more (N=23)	Non-profit Less than 2 (N=398)	Non-profit 2 or more (N=54)
Yes	3.6%	2.5%	3.8%	3.6%	0	2.3%	14.8%
No	87.2%	75.9%	89.2%	82.1%	60.9%	92.0%	68.5%
No answer	9.2%	21.6%	7.0%	14.3%	39.1%	5.7%	16.7%

Question 8. Do you now or would you be willing to take telephone orders for reprints or authorized photocopies

a. For the standard charge? ______________

b. For an extra charge? ____________

Acceptance of Telephone Orders

Of the 68% of publishers in the entire response population who expressed a willingness to accept telephone orders, more than 3/4 expressed their readiness to accept orders via telephone for a standard charge, with commercial publishers particularly willing, by more than 10 to 1. Non-profit publishers were far more conservative, accepting such an arrangement by a margin of 3 to 1, and large non-profit publishers were almost equally divided between those who would accept telephone orders at the standard charge, and those who would impose an extra charge.

This question shares the problem of a number of previous questions, in that it does not permit differentiation between those who chose not to answer the question because of an unwillingness to accept telephone orders under any circumstances, and those who simply chose not to answer the question. Moreover, appended comments indicate that a number of publishers who do not accept telephone orders answered the question, and these comments state some of the conditions under which orders might be accepted, including both prepayment and established deposit accounts. Other publishers will accept telephone orders, but only for bulk quantities, and still others will only respond to requests from the author. Since these differentiations could not be statistically recorded, care in the use of the numerical conclusions must be taken.

Question 8.

Do you now or would you be willing to take telephone orders for reprints or unauthorized photocopies

a. For the standard charge? ___________

b. For an extra charge? ___________

	Total Publisher Response (N=531)	Type of Publisher		Publisher by no. of journals published			
		For profit (N=79)	Non-profit (N=452)	For profit Less than 2 (N=56)	For profit 2 or more (N=23)	Non-profit Less than 2 (N=398)	Non-profit 2 or more (N=54)
a. Standard Charge	52.9%	58.2%	52.0%	58.9%	56.5%	53.5%	40.7%
b. Extra Charge	15.1%	5.1%	16.8%	3.6%	8.7%	14.3%	35.2%
No and No answer	32.0%	36.7%	31.2%	37.5%	34.8%	32.2%	24.1%

Question 9. Do you anticipate that some form of electronic communication other than teletype might be more effective for the electronic receipt of orders?

YES ________ NO ________

Anticipation of Electronic Equipment Other than Teletype

Relatively few publishers (about 1/5 of those responding) anticipated that such equipment would be useful. For profit publishers were the most positive in their responses, with 39.1% of large commercial publishers foreseeing such a development. By contrast, small publishers were strikingly more negative. This may have been because they did not envisage the usefulness of such equipment to small operations such as their own, or because they simply were not sufficiently familiar with the characteristics of such equipment. Since no time frame was specified in the question, it is probable that most respondents considered the question in terms of presently developed and commercially available electronic communication equipment.

Question 9.

Do you anticipate that some form of electronic communication other than [illegible]type might be more effective for the electronic receipt of orders?

	Total Publisher Response (N=531)	Type of Publisher		Publisher by no. of journals published			
		For profit (N=79)	Non-profit (N=452)	For profit Less than 2 (N=56)	For profit 2 or more (N=23)	Non-profit Less than 2 (N=398)	Non-profit 2 or more (N=54)
Yes	15.8%	20.3%	15.0%	12.5%	39.1%	13.1%	29.6%
No	61.6%	62.0%	61.5%	62.5%	60.9%	63.3%	48.1%
No answer	22.6%	17.7%	23.5%	25.0%	0	23.6%	22.3%

Question 10. What do you believe to be the most practical method of payment to you by your customers for reprints or authorized copies for journal articles; that is, the methods you think you would accept if you begin providing copies directly? (Please check each method acceptable to you).

a. Check with orders __________

b. Deposit account _________

c. Billing each individual order __________

d. Open account with larger customers _________

e. Stamps or coupons sold in advance ___________

f. Other, specify ______________________________

Evaluation of Payment Methods

Since multiple choices were possible (and did not require ranking) the responses exceeded 100%. Check with order was far and away the preferred method of payment. It is not surprising that over 86% of all publishers and over 92% of commercial publishers found such a method acceptable, since payment is received before fulfillment of the order. Billing individual orders was the second choice with all publisher groups, with 4[illegible] responding publishers finding this method acceptable, and only large non-profit publishers indicating any degree of resistance. It should be noted that the question did not require indication of any minimum billing, and it is possible that at least some publishers anticipate a minimum charge, regardless of size of orders, which might negate the practicality of individual library requests.

Open accounts with large customers and the use of deposit accounts, which are similar practices which tend to differ only in the timing of payment, were acceptable to about 20% of the publishers, with for-profit publishers, particularly large for-profit publishers, finding this approach acceptable. Small non-profit publishers favor this approach in only 18.9% and 13.6% of responses, respectively, presumably because they don't really envisage having large volume customers. The use of stamps and coupons did not draw strong support, particularly not from small publishers. Only large publishers show any acceptance of this approach, with 26.1% of commercial and 20.4% of non-profit publishers finding it acceptable.

Question 10.

What do you believe to be the most practical method of payment to you by your customers for reprints or authorized copies for journal articles; that is the methods you think you would accept if you begin providing copies directly? (Please check each method acceptable to you).

a. Check with orders ______

b. Deposit account ______

c. Billing each individual order ______

d. Open account with larger customers ______

e. Stamps or coupons sold in advance ______

f. Other, specify ______________________________

	Total Publisher Response (N=531)	Type of Publisher		Publisher by no. of journals published.			
		For profit (N=79)	Non-profit (N=452)	For profit Less than 2 (N=56)	For profit 2 or more (N=23)	Non-profit Less than 2 (N=398)	Non-profit 2 or more (N=54)
a. Check with orders	86.3%	92.4%	85.2%	91.1%	95.7%	84.9%	87.9%
b. Deposit account	18.1%	25.3%	16.8%	17.9%	43.5%	13.6%	40.7%
c. Billing each individual order	45.4%	40.5%	46.2%	37.5%	47.8%	48.5%	29.6%
d. Open account with larger customers	21.7%	29.1%	20.4%	28.5%	30.4%	18.9%	31.5%
e. Stamps or coupons sold in advance	7.0%	10.1%	6.4%	3.6%	26.1%	4.5%	20.4%
f. Other	4.0%	1.3%	4.2%	1.8%	4.3%	3.8%	7.4%

Question 11. If you do not sell reprints or authorized photocopies of articles from your journals directly or through an agent, are you seriously considering doing so? YES __________ NO __________

Willingness to Consider Sale of Reprints or Photocopies Through an Agent

Of the 231 publishers who responded, about three fourths stated an unwillingness to consider sale, either direct or through an agent. Commercial publishers, particularly large commercial publishers, were more willing to consider the practice, but even in this group a majority of responders were negatively inclined. For small non-profit publishers, the negative reactions outnumbered the positive ones by more than 5 to 1.

Difficulties similar to those encountered with other questions were caused by the wording. Publishers were asked to respond only if they did not presently sell reprints or photocopies, and the failure of 56.5% to respond may indicate that they already sell directly or through an agent, or simply a failure to answer the question for other reasons.

Question 11.

If you do not sell reprints or authorized photocopies of articles from your journals directly or through an agent, are you seriously considering doing so?

	Total Publisher Response (N=531)	Type of Publisher		Publisher by no. of journals published			
		For profit (N=79)	Non-profit (N=452)	For profit Less than 2 (N=56)	For profit 2 or more (N=23)	Non-profit Less than 2 (N=398)	Non-profit 2 or more (N=54)
Yes	8.7%	15.2%	7.5%	14.3%	17.4%	7.0%	11.1%
No	34.8%	20.3%	37.4%	19.6%	21.7%	37.2%	38.9%
No answer	56.5%	64.5%	55.1%	66.1%	60.9%	55.8%	50.0%

APPENDIX

Publisher Questionnaire

Journal Questionnaire

CONTU Memo

Press Release

Letter Mailed with Questionnaires

Follow-up Letter

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON NEW TECHNOLOGICAL USES OF COPYRIGHTED WORKS
(CONTU)

Tel: (202) 557-0996 Washington, D.C. 20558

SURVEY ON JOURNAL COPYING
BASIC (PUBLISHER) QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of Publisher ______________________

Address of Publisher ______________________

____

____

For Profit Publisher ____

Non-Profit Publisher ____

Person Supplying Information ______________________
NAME
____
TITLE
____
TELEPHONE NUMBER

Instructions.

Please return this questionnaire when completed and the individual journal questionnaires using the enclosed government franked mailing label addressed to the Graduate Library School Research Center, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401. If corrections in the name and address of the publisher are required, please insert them.

Explanatory comments are welcome.

The questions in this basic questionnaire relate to the publisher. Questions on the supplementary form pertain to individual journals. Fill out one supplementary form for each journal you publish which has been selected for inclusion in this survey and listed in List A.

1. Attach a copy of List A, your journal(s) selected for this survey, and check those for which you are supplying information in the supplementary questionaire.

Universal Numbering System for Journal Articles

2. If a universal system of sub-numbers to be added to the International Serial Number (ISSN), which would identify the issue and the individual article (and be printed on the first page of the individual articles) were adopted, to what extent would this in your opinion enable publishers to supply authorized reprints or photocopies at less cost to buyers?

a. Greatly? ______ b. Substantially? ______ c. Minimally? ______

d. Not at all? ______

Licensing

3. Please rank in order of preference the possible ways of authorizing (licensing) users to copy materials from journals you publish: (Show first choice as '1', second as '2', etc).

	Rank	Comment (Optional)
a. Directly	____	______________
b. Through an agent	____	______________
c. By delegation to a Clearinghouse or other general agent	____	______________
d. Other (explain) ______________	____	

Supplying Authorized Copies

4. Please rank in order of your preference the following possible ways of selling copies of articles from your journals, adding in the space provided any other means you wish to suggest (Show first choice as '1', second '2', etc.)

	Rank	Comment (Optional)
a. Supply directly by publisher	____	______________
b. Supply through an agent	____	______________
c. Supply through a clearinghouse or periodical bank or other general agent	____	______________
d. Other (explain) ______________	____	______________

5. If you do not now sell reprints or authorized photocopies on a regular basis, what speed of service do you anticipate you (not your agent) would be able to give in supplying reprints or authorized photocopies from receipt of an order to dispatch of copies? Number of days ____________.

6. Do you have a teletype installation so that orders for reprints or copies might be received by teletype? YES ________ NO ________

7. If you do not have a teletype for receipt of orders, would you be willing to install a teletype for this purpose? YES ________ NO ________

8. Do you now or would you be willing to take telephone orders for reprints or authorized photocopies

   a. For the standard charge? ______

   b. For an extra charge? ______

9. Do you anticipate that some form of electronic communication other than teletype might be more effective for the electronic receipt of orders?

   YES ________ NO ________

10. What do you believe to be the most practical method of payment to you by your customers for reprints or authorized copies for journal articles; that is the methods you think you would accept if you began providing copies directly? (Please check each method acceptable to you).

   a. Check with orders ________

   b. Deposit account ________

   c. Billing each individual order ________

   d. Open account with larger customers ________

   e. Stamps or coupons sold in advance ________

   f. Other, specify ____________________________

11. If you do not sell reprints or authorized photocopies of articles from your journals directly or through an agent, are you seriously considering doing so? YES ________ NO ________

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON NEW TECHNOLOGICAL USES OF COPYRIGHTED WORKS
(CONTU)

Tel: (202) 557-0996 Washington, D.C. 20558

____
(Title of Journal)

____
(Name of Publisher)

SUPPLEMENTARY FORM FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL JOURNAL LISTED FOR THIS PUBLISHER IN LIST A

(please return this questionnaire using the enclosed government franked mailing label addressed to the Graduate Library School Research Center, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401).

Instructions

The following information is sought in reference to each individual journal you publish which is included in List A of this survey. Please fill out one form for each such journal. Your answer to certain questions after question 1 may be the same for all of your journals. If this is the case you may, if you wish answer these questions for one journal and mark this questionnaire as "Journal A" and then enter after these questions for your other journals "Same as Journal A".

Journal Description

1 a. What is the publication frequency? _______ times per year

b. Circulation as of January, 1977

(1) Total _______ copies per issue

(2) Outside U.S. _______ copies per issue

(3) 'Special' subscription(s) _______ copies per issue
(Please report here only subscriptions, either in hard copy or microform, which include some authorization to copy greater than that for regular subscriptions).

c. Total circulation as of January, 1972: _______ copies per issue

d. International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) ____________
(Enter the ISSN only if the ISSN is printed in each issue of the journal itself).

2 a. Do you copyright each issue of this journal? YES ________ NO ________

b. Are individual articles in this journal copyrighted by the authors or others?

None_____; Few _____; Some _____; Many _____

3. Page charges

a. Not employed ________

b. Required ___________

c. Employed but not mandatory ________

Present Sales of Reprints or Authorized Photocopies

4. Do you now sell directly or through an authorized agent reprints or authorized photocopies of articles from this journal? If you do not sell copies directly or through an agent skip to question 10 after answering this question.

a. Directly YES ________ NO ________

b. Through an authorized agent YES ________ NO ________

c. Name of authorized agent(s) ____________________________________

5. If so, for how many years back do you or your agent sell reprints or authorized copies for this journal? Back to________
year

6. What was the starting date of publication of this journal? ________
year

7. If reprints or authorized photocopies are regularly sold, what is the price you charge or your authorized agent charges, including postage, for an article of up to ten pages from this journal?

a. For United States order with accompanying payment $________

b. For foreign order with accompanying payment $________

c. For United States order with bill required $________

d. For foreign order with bill required $________

8. How many reprints or authorized photocopies of articles did you sell from this journal in your last calendar or fiscal year?
________ copies of articles.

9. What speed of service do you (or your agent) give in dispatching reprints or authorized photocopies from receipt of order to dispatch of copies?
Average number of days __________.

10. If you authorized photocopying on the basis of individual permission requests, please attach a copy of your fee schedule.

a. Fee schedule attached ________

b. Fee schedule not attached (no fixed or standard schedule) ________

If Reprints or Authorized Photocopies Not Now Supplied

11. If you do not supply authorized reprints or photocopies from this journal what would you consider a fair price, for an authorized copy or reprint of an article of up to ten pages which you would supply from this journal, including postage?

a. For United States order with accompanying payment $ ____________

b. For foreign order with accompanying payment $ ____________

c. For United States order with bill required $ ____________

d. For foreign order with bill required $ ____________

12. If authorized copies were supplied by an agent or a clearinghouse, what would you consider an appropriate payment to you for each copy of an article of up to ten pages from this journal? $ ____________

13. If you would wish to license directly (or through an agent or clearinghouse) individual user organizations to make photocopies of articles from your journals rather than selling reprints or authorized copies directly or through an agent, what would you consider to be a fair license payment to you for each copy of an article of up to ten pages from this journal?

$ ____________

MICROFORMS

14. Do you sell directly or through an agent(s) microform versions of this journal?

a. Directly ________ Through an agent(s) ________

b. Current issues Yes ________ No ________

c. Yearly volumes of back issues Yes ________ No ________

15. If you sell microform editions of this journal, do you authorize copying without further payment, of articles from these microform editions?

a. Current year issues Yes ________ No ________

b. Back year issues Yes ________ No ________

Copying by Non-Profit Libraries After December 31, 1977

(The questions in this and the following section are asked in order to find out from the publishers side, whether there are any significant number of journals the publishers of which do not, for one reason or another, expect at this time to bother with the collection of copying fees or selling reprints or authorized photocopies, after the new copyright act comes into effect on January 1, 1978. An announced policy of permitting certain copying could, of course, be changed at any time with respect to future issues. Your present indication is, of course, in no way binding and will not be publicized in identifying form.)

16 Would you be willing to authorize (and to include a printed statement to this effect in each issue) nonprofit libraries[1] open to the public and specialized researchers to copy articles or to secure copies through interlibrary loan from this journal, without limitation or payment, current year's issues as well as back issues?

YES ________ NO ________

17. If your answer to 20 is NO, would you be willing to authorize (and to include a printed statement to the effect in each issue) nonprofit libraries[1] open to the public and specialized researchers to copy articles from this journal or to secure copies through interlibrary loan without limitation or payment from earlier years?

YES ________ NO ________

18. If your answer to 17 is YES, what would you consider to be the lapse of time from publication date of the journal appropriate for permitting copying by nonprofit libraries of articles without limitation or payment?

________ YEARS.

Copying by For-Profit Organizations After December 31, 1977

19. Would you be willing to authorize (and to include a printed statement to this effect in each issue) for-profit organizations (other than organizations in the business of making and selling photocopies), open to the public or specialized researchers without limitation or payment to copy articles or to secure copies through interlibrary loan from this journal current year's issues as well as back issues?

YES ________ NO ________

---

[1] Including public libraries, school libraries, academic libraries and special libraries of foundations, government agencies and other not-for-profit organizations.

20. If your answer to 19 is NO, would you be willing to authorize (and to include a printed statement to this effect in each issue) for-profit organizations (other than organizations in the business of making and selling photocopies), open to the public and specialized researchers to copy articles or to secure copies through interlibrary loan without limitation or payment, from back issues of this journal from earlier years?

YES ________ NO________

21. If your answer to 20 is YES, what would you consider to be the lapse of time from the publication date of this journal appropriate for permitting the copying by for-profit organizations (other than organizations in the business of making and selling photocopies) of articles without limitation or payment? ____________________YEARS.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON NEW TECHNOLOGICAL USES OF COPYRIGHTED WORKS
(CONTU)

Tel (202) 557 0996

Washington, D.C. 20558

February 15, 1977

TO: Publishers of some 2600 U. S. Scientific, Technical, Professional and Scholarly Journals.

SUBJECT: Survey of Publishers' Practices and Present Attitudes on Authorized Journal Article Copying and Licensing

The National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) has asked the Graduate Library School, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, to develop information not heretofore available on publishers' practices in providing copies of journal articles, and on publishers' present attitudes toward alternative ways of supplying or licensing copies. Participation in the Indiana University survey by publishers of journals will contribute to developing an equitable means for providing access to copyrighted journal works with appropriate recognition and/or compensation to the copyright owners.

Background Information

As you may know, this Commission was established by Public Law 93-473 to study and collect data on the problems of (1) computer use of copyrighted works, and (2) photocopying of copyrighted works, and to make recommendations on these two subjects not later than December 31, 1977. These recommendations are to deal with "such changes in copyright law or procedures that may be necessary to assure.... access to copyrighted works, and to provide recognition of the rights of copyright owners".

The Congress has recently passed and the President has signed a new copyright act - Public Law 94-553 - which comes into effect on January 1, 1978.

The new law imposes copyright liability for certain copying of periodical articles. Part of the assignment to the Commission is to make recommendations to the President and the Congress as to copyright procedures to facilitate the effective operation of the photocopying provisions of the new statute for those desiring to copy or to secure authorized copies when the permission of the copyright proprietor is required. The Commission is also authorized to recommend further changes in the copyright law.

Possibilities for Supplying Copying

In the discussions between copyright proprietors and copyright users over the last several years, various methods of providing authorization to copy or for securing authorized copies have emerged. Some of the principal alternatives which have been discussed are as follows:

A. A voluntary clearinghouse or clearinghouses organized by copyright proprietors, by users of copyrighted material, or by commercial firms acting as agents for copyright proprietors. Fees for copying could be collected in a variety of ways:

1. The collection of fees for photocopying on the basis of a certain price per page or per article, which might be a uniform price or vary with the publication. The level of these fees could be left to economic forces, or set by statute, or left to be determined and/or adjusted by the Copyright Royalty Tribunal established by Chapter 8 of Public Law 94-553. (This last alternative would required additional legislation.)
2. The authorization of certain amounts of photocopying for a fixed payment, or a sliding scale of payment.
3. The clearinghouse(s) might issue licenses to institutions to photocopy for individual publications, or groups of publications, or the whole repertoire.

4. Voluntary, or statutory, arrangements could be established with respect to placing machine (and eye) readable code numbers on copyrighted materials to facilitate the clearinghouse operations. A subcommittee of Committee Z-39 of the American National Standards Institute is studying a system of numbers identifying individual journals and articles to be added as a supplement to the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN).

B. A government operated clearinghouse or clearinghouses rather than a voluntary clearinghouse organized by proprietors (possible fee structures as in A).

C. One or more national or regional "periodical banks" established by users, or by the government, which would pay royalties on photocopies made, with fees set in one or more of the various ways listed in A.

D. A compulsory licensing scheme which would supplement either clearinghouse(s) or periodical bank(s), (possible fee structures as in A).

E. The supply of reprints or authorized photocopies by the publisher or his authorized agent(s).

F. Increased hard copy periodical subscription prices with a photocopying privilege.

G. The supply by publishers of microform editions with reproduction. privileges.

H. Increased book prices with photocopying privileges.

Information Needed from Publishers

At the present time there is no comprehensive collection of data on the attitudes of publishers of journals on these various alternatives or on their present practices with respect to authorizing photocopying. The attached questionnaires are designed to develop a body of factual information on these points for the consideration of the Commission and also for the use of proprietors and users of copyrighted materials. The periodicals being surveyed are of a scholarly and research nature, because this seems to be the type of periodical most frequently copied.

The results of this survey when tabulated in anonymous form will also be made available to King Research of Bethesda, Maryland which is under contract to the National Commission for Libraries and Information Science on behalf of the Conference on Resolution of Copyright Issues (the "Upstairs-Downstairs" group): (1) to make a further factual study of library photocopying in both not-for-profit and for-profit organizations, including photocopying for interlibrary loans and, (2) to develop various possible systems for dealing with authorized photocopying with costs estimates (a royalty payment mechanism). An advisory committee on this study consists of three publishers and three representatives of library organizations. The contract to King Research is scheduled to be completed in the early summer of 1977, and therefore the results of this CONTU journal survey are needed by April, 1977 in order to be used by King Research in the second aspect of the NCLIS contract. There are two other efforts underway which have a bearing on a system or systems for authorized photocopying:

(1) A task force of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, studying a periodical bank or banks for the supplying of photocopies analogous to the British Lending Library Division at Boston Spa, Yorkshire, England. This task force is expected to report to NCLIS in February, 1977.

(2) Studies by publishers and information firms of copyright proprietor's clearinghouses. A presentation to CONTU by the Association of American Publishers and the Information Industry Association on these proposed clearinghouses are expected by late

March or early April, 1977.

The journals being surveyed constitute an update of the list of 2,459 U.S. journals of a research and scholarly nature screened out by the Graduate Library School at the University of Indiana for the November 1975 study prepared by Bernard M. Fry and Herbert S. White for the National Science Foundation on "Economics and Interaction of the Publisher-Library Relationship in the Production and Use of Scholarly and Research Journals". The distribution of this earlier list of 2,459 journals by type of publisher and broad disciplines is shown in Appendix I. Appendix II shows the distribution of these journals in terms of the number of journals published by individual publishers.

The publishers' questionnaire and the journal questionnaire address a considerable number of items, in order to illuminate preferences among the multiple possibilities. However, the questions have been designed so as to require only the entry of easily available information and the expressions of opinions on topics of direct current interest and importance to publishers. The questionnaire forms have been tested by a few journal publishers, and the time required is modest considering the value of the information supplied.

The choices expressed by respondents will be interpreted as tentative preferences, in light of what is now known, and not as commitments. The opportunity for publishers of research and scholarly journals to express preferences and to volunteer further suggestions is especially important to CONTU, in order to take into account the varied interests and circumstances of the diverse journals of the country.

Return of Questionnaires to Respondents

You will note in the attached contractors letter that the contractor will return the completed questionnaires to the respondents after the data in the questionnaires have been tabulated without identification of individual publishers or journals and that no such identification will appear in the contractor's report to the Commission.

Attachments: Appendix I
Appendix II

APPENDIX I

DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF PUBLISHER AND BROAD DISCIPLINES

N - 2,459 Journals

Publisher Population

Type of Publisher	Number of Publishers	Number of Journals Published
Commercial	256	645
Society	768	1073
University Press	40	127
Other Not-for-Profit	570	614
Total	1634	2459

Distribution by Type of Publisher and Discipline

Discipline	Commercial		Society		University Press		Not-for-Profit		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Pure Science	147	31.1	209	44.2	40	8.5	77	16.2	473
Applied Science and Technology	276	38.5	356	49.6	9	1.3	76	10.6	717
Humanities	40	13.4	84	28.1	28	9.4	147	49.1	299
Social Sciences	182	18.8	424	43.6	50	5.2	314	32.4	970
Total	645	26.2	1073	43.6	127	5.2	614	25.0	2459

APPENDIX II

NUMBER OF JOURNALS DISTRIBUTED BY EACH PUBLISHER

(Raw Data From NSF Study Does Not Match Study Totals
Exactly Because of Later Changes and Corrections)

	Number of Publishers									
No. of Journals	Societies		Univ. Presses		Other N.F.P.		Commercial		Total	
	Pub.	Jnls.	Pub.	Jnls.	Pub.	Jnls.	Pub.	Jnls.	Pub.	Jnls.
1	666	666	20	20	565	565	212	212	1463	1463
2	66	132	4	8	26	52	27	54	123	246
3	16	48	3	9	8	24	13	39	40	120
4	7	28	4	16	2	8	7	28	20	80
5	6	30	4	20	1	5	2	10	13	65
6	6	36	1	6	—	—	2	12	9	54
7	1	7	2	14	—	—	3	21	6	42
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	8
9	2	18	1	9	—	—	—	—	3	27
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	2	20
11	1	11	—	—	—	—	3	33	4	44
12	1	12	—	—	—	—	1	12	2	24
13	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	28	2	28
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	30	2	30
17	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17
22	1	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	28	2	48
25	1	25	—	—	—	—	1	25	2	50
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	26	1	26
27	—	—	1	27	—	—	—	—	1	27
36	1	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	36
64	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	64	1	64
	777	1101	40	129	602	654	282	670	1701	2554

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON NEW TECHNOLOGICAL USES OF COPYRIGHTED WORKS
(CONTU)

Tel. (202) 557-0996 Washington, D.C. 20558

Press Release No. 1
for IMMEDIATE Release
February 23, 1976

COMMISSION HOLDS FOURTH MEETING FEBRUARY 11, 12 and 13 AND SCHEDULES APRIL, MAY AND JUNE MEETINGS

The National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) held its fourth meeting on February 11, 12 and 13, 1976 in Bethesda, Maryland.

The emphasis in the fourth meeting was on one of the two problems assigned to the Commission by the Congress in the enabling statute (P. L. 93-573) - the "computer issue". The statute charges the Commission to study, compile data on, and make recommendations on changes in the copyright law and procedures with respect to the reproduction and use of copyrighted works of authorship "in conjunction with automatic systems capable of storing, processing, retrieving and transferring information", and "the creation of new works by the application or intervention of such automatic systems."

Nine invited experts were heard on computerized storage and retrieval systems of a general nature and in the specialized fields of medicine, law, chemistry and economic statistics.

The Commission is required to make a preliminary report to the President and the Congress not later than October 8, 1976. A final report and recommendations are required by December 31, 1977.

Press Release No. 1

The next three meetings of the Commission are scheduled for April 1 and 2 (probably in the New York City area), May 6 and 7, and June 3 and 4 (probably in the Washington, D. C. area). All four of the Commission meetings to date have been open to the public. Inquiries concerning the work and schedule of the Commission may be addressed to Arthur J. Levine, Executive Director, National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU), Washington, D. C. 20558, Telephone (202) 557-0996.

Attachments: Text of Title II of Public Law 93-573

Members and professional staff of the Commission

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON NEW TECHNOLOGICAL USES OF COPYRIGHTED WORKS
(CONTU)

Tel: (202) 557-0996
Washington, D.C. 20558

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Selected from the public:

Stanley H. Fuld — Chairman
Retired Chief Judge, New York Court of Appeals
Special Counsel, Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays and Handler

Melville B. Nimmer — Vice Chairman
Professor of Law
UCLA Law School

George D. Cary
Retired Register of Copyrights

Rhoda H. Karpatkin
Executive Director
Consumers Union

Selected from authors and other copyright users:

John Hersey
President
Authors League of America

Dan Lacy
Senior Vice President
McGraw-Hill, Inc.

E. Gabriel Perle
Vice President-Law
Time, Inc.

Hershel B. Sarbin
President
Ziff-Davis Publishing Company

Selected from copyright users:

William S. Dix
Librarian Emeritus of Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Arthur R. Miller
Professor of Law
Harvard Law School

Robert Wedgeworth
Executive Director
American Library Association

Alice E. Wilcox
Director
MINITEX

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Daniel J. Boorstin (voting)
Librarian of Congress

Barbara Ringer (nonvoting)
Register of Copyrights

PROFESSIONAL STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

Arthur J. Levine
Executive Director

Robert W. Frase
Assistant Executive Director/Economist

Michael S. Keplinger
Senior Attorney

Jeffrey L. Squires
Staff Attorney

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON NEW TECHNOLOGICAL USES OF COPYRIGHTED WORKS
(CONTU)

Tel: (202) 557-[illegible]
Washington, D.C. [illegible]

ARTHUR J. LEVINE

Arthur J. Levine, Executive Director of the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works, has had extensive experience as a lawyer and lecturer of copyright law. A native of Connecticut, Mr. Levine was educated at Wesleyan University (1958) and at Columbia Law School (1962). He joined the Examining Division of the Copyright Office in 1963 and served as Assistant Chief of the Division from 1966 to 1971, when he left to enter private practice. In March 1975 he was appointed by the Librarian of Congress as special consultant on planning for the new Commission and in October was named its executive director.

Since 1967 Mr. Levine has lectured on copyright law and book and magazine publishing at the Practicing Law Institute, and last year he was named an adjunct professor of law at Georgetown Law Center. He presently serves on the board of trustees of the Copyright Society of the U.S.A. and as chairman of the copyright committee of the District of Columbia Bar Association. He has been chairman of the American Bar Association's committees on Copyright Office affairs and on copyright law revision and a member of the Association's committee on government relations to copyright. Mr. Levine is a member of the District of Columbia, the Maryland, and the Supreme Court bars. He was a contributing editor for the American Society for Information Science's Omnibus Copyright Revision in 1973.

Mr. Levine resides in Bethesda, Maryland.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON NEW TECHNOLOGICAL USES OF COPYRIGHTED WORKS
(CONTU)

Tel: (202) [illegible]
Washington, D.C. [illegible]

ROBERT W. FRASE

Robert W. Frase, Assistant Executive Director and Economist of the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works, has written widely on economic and public policy issues relating to publishing, libraries, and copyright. Most recently, he was a consulting economist in private practice.

A native of Chicago, he was educated at the University of Wisconsin and at Harvard University. From 1938 to 1950, he served in economic and administrative positions in several Federal and international agencies, including the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, and Commerce. From 1950 to 1972 he was vice president and economist of the Association of American Publishers and its predecessor organizations. In 1973 he was appointed director of the Library Statistics Project of the American Library Association and in November 1975 he was named to his present post with the Commission.

Mr. Frase resides in Falls Church, Virginia.

Public Law 93-573
93rd Congress, S. 3976
December 31, 1974

An Act

88 STAT. 1873

To amend title 17 of the United States Code to remove the expiration date for a limited copyright in sound recordings, to increase the criminal penalties for piracy and counterfeiting of sound recordings, to extend the duration of copyright protection in certain cases, to establish a National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE II—NATIONAL COMMISSION ON NEW TECHNOLOGICAL USES OF COPYRIGHTED WORKS

ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE OF COMMISSION

Sec. 201. (a) There is hereby created in the Library of Congress a National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (hereafter called the Commission).

(b) The purpose of the Commission is to study and compile data on:

(1) the reproduction and use of copyrighted works of authorship—

(A) in conjunction with automatic systems capable of storing, processing, retrieving, and transferring information, and

(B) by various forms of machine reproduction, not including reproduction by or at the request of instructors for use in face-to-face teaching activities; and

(2) the creation of new works by the application or intervention of such automatic systems or machine reproduction.

(c) The Commission shall make recommendations as to such changes in copyright law or procedures that may be necessary to assure for such purposes access to copyrighted works, and to provide recognition of the rights of copyright owners.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

Sec. 202. (a) The Commission shall be composed of thirteen voting members, appointed as follows:

(1) Four members, to be appointed by the President, selected from authors and other copyright owners;

(2) Four members, to be appointed by the President, selected from users of copyright works;

(3) Four nongovernmental members to be appointed by the President, selected from the public generally, with at least one member selected from among experts in consumer protection affairs;

(4) The Librarian of Congress.

(b) The President shall appoint a Chairman, and a Vice Chairman who shall act as Chairman in the absence or disability of the Chairman or in the event of a vacancy in that office, from among the four members selected from the public generally, as provided by clause (3) of subsection (a). The Register of Copyrights shall serve ex officio as a nonvoting member of the Commission.

(c) Seven voting members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

(d) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers and shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

SEC. 203. (a) Members of the Commission, other than officers or employees of the Federal Government, shall receive compensation at the rate of $100 per day while engaged in the actual performance of Commission duties, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses in connection with such duties.

(b) Any members of the Commission who are officers or employees of the Federal Government shall serve on the Commission without compensation, but such members shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses in connection with the performance of their duties.

STAFF

SEC. 204. (a) To assist in its studies, the Commission may appoint a staff which shall be an administrative part of the Library of Congress. The staff shall be headed by an Executive Director, who shall be responsible to the Commission for the Administration of the duties entrusted to the staff.

(b) The Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed $100 per day.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 205. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title until June 30, 1976.

REPORTS

SEC. 206. (a) Within one year after the first meeting of the Commission it shall submit to the President and the Congress a preliminary report on its activities.

(b) Within three years after the enactment of this Act the Commission shall submit to the President and the Congress a final report on its study and investigation which shall include its recommendations and such proposals for legislation and administrative action as may be necessary to carry out its recommendations.

(c) In addition to the preliminary report and final report required by this section, the Commission may publish such interim reports as it may determine, including but not limited to consultant's reports, transcripts of testimony, seminar reports, and other Commission findings.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 207. (a) The Commission or, with the authorization of the Commission, any three or more of its members, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title, hold hearings, administer oaths, and require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary material.

(b) With the consent of the Commission, any of its members may hold any meetings, seminars, or conferences considered appropriate to provide a forum for discussion of the problems with which it is dealing.

TERMINATION

SEC. 208. On the sixtieth day after the date of the submission of its final report, the Commission shall terminate and all offices and employment under it shall expire.

Approved December 31, 1974.

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INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Graduate Library School
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA 47401

RESEARCH CENTER FOR
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

TEL. NO. 812—337-5388

February 15, 1977

Dear Journal Publisher:

The National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyright Works (CONTU) has awarded the Graduate Library School a contract to survey U.S. publishers of scientific, technical, professional and scholarly journals with respect to their attitudes on permitting photocopying and various methods of dealing with licensing photocopying or the supply of authorized photocopies. The background and purposes of this survey are covered in the attached memorandum of the Commission.

The Graduate Library School of Indiana University was awarded this contract because of experience gained in the conduct of the study completed in November, 1975 for the National Science Foundation on "Economics and Interaction of the Publisher-Library Relationship in the Production and Use of Scholarly and Research Journals". Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Company, 1976, (also available from the National Technical Information Service - NTIS - Document #PB 249108)

In this earlier survey 2,459 U.S. journals (excluding government publications) of this nature were identified. This earlier universe has now been brought up to date, taking into account new journals and journals discontinued and the present universe includes about 2600 journals. The procedure for the current survey is as follows:

1. Each of the publishers having one or more journals in the universe of some 2600 journals and listed in the attached List A is requested to fill out and return to the Indiana University Graduate Library School the enclosed franked, self-addressed postcard concerning participation in the survey.
2. List A attached contains the titles of your journal(s) which are included in the survey.
3. The basic questionnaire is to be filled out for each publisher.
4. The supplementary questionnaire is to be filled out for each journal in List A.

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By participating in this survey, you will provide information which will help the National Commission to develop recommendations to the Congress to implement the provisions relating to photocopying in the new copyright law (Public Law 94-553) or to suggest further legislation. Tabulations from this survey will deal only with various aggregates. No data for individual publishers or individual journals will be made public by the contractor or the Commission, and the completed survey forms will be returned to the respondents after the data supplied on the forms have been recorded in anonymous form. Each journal publisher participating in the survey will be furnished with a copy of our report to CONTU including the tabulated results of the survey.

Sincerely,

Bernard M. Fry

Bernard M. Fry
Dean
Graduate Library School

Attachments:

1. List A - the list of your journals to be reported on the supplemental questionnaire.
2. Background memorandum of the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works relating to the survey.
3. Return franked postcard addressed to the Indiana University Graduate Library School.
4. Basic (publisher) questionnaire for the survey.
5. Supplementary questionnaire(s) to be filled out for each journal in List A.
6. A government franked mailing label addressed to the Indiana University Graduate Library School to be affixed to a plain envelope for the return of the completed questionnaires.
7. CONTU Press Release No. 2.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Graduate Library School
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA 47401

RESEARCH CENTER FOR
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

TEL. NO. 812—337-5388

April 15, 1977

Dear Journal Publisher:

On February 15, 1977, we mailed a questionnaire to you on behalf of the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyright Works (CONTU). This questionnaire, which addressed the publishers of U.S. scholarly and research journals, asked for information concerning attitudes toward photocopying and various methods for dealing with licensing of the supply of authorized photocopies. Responses, which were originally requested by March 25, 1977, will help the National Commission to develop recommendations to the Congress to implement the provisions of the new copyright law (Public Law 94-553), and to suggest further legislation.

It was stressed in the earlier communication, which requested responses for each journal in the survey population as well as an overall response from each publisher, that tabulations would deal only with aggregates. No data for individual publishers or individual journals will be made public, and the completed survey forms will be returned after the data has been recorded in anonymous form.

As of this date, we have not received your response. If you have delayed or hesitated in responding to this important request for information which is intended to assist the publishing industry, we urge you to reconsider. YOUR COOPERATION IS IMPORTANT TO THE SUCCESS OF THIS SURVEY OF PUBLISHER VIEWS.

If the questionnaires have been mislaid or never received, or if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call the Research Center of the Graduate Library School collect at (812) 337-5388. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard M. Fry
Bernard M. Fry
Principal Investigator
Dean, Graduate Library School

Herbert S White
Herbert S. White
Co-Principal Investigator
Professor and Director of the
Research Center

Statement by the National Serials Data Program (NSDP), Library of Congress on the Status of the Assignment of International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSN) to Journals to which the Survey Questionnaires were sent.

Although only 36.0% of the 974 journals responding to this survey reported that the ISSN was printed on the journal issues, this percent may be expected to increase rapidly. The Library of Congress will be developing facilities to enable NSDP routinely to notify publishers of the validated ISSN assigned to their journals. Specific requests from publishers on the Serial Data Sheet (copy attached) for the assignment of ISSN are continuing to be handled expeditiously, with particular attention given to pre-publication requests.

A mailing by the R.R. Bowker Company in the spring of 1977 reporting to publishers the ISSN assigned to their publications, which was made in connection with the preparation of a new edition of Ulrich's Directory, also contained a letter from NSDP. The letter urged publishers either to use the ISSN reported to them by Bowker, or to request an assignment from NSDP. This appeal has resulted in a fourfold increase in the weekly volume of publisher requests submitted to NSDP for the assignment of ISSN. Several other developments are likely still further to increase the number of requests from publishers for the assignment of ISSN. The new copyright registration forms, being developed by the Copyright Office for copyright registration under the new copyright act after December 31, 1977, will contain a place for the insertion of the ISSN. Similar arrangements are being discussed with the U.S. Postal Service in connection with filings for second class mailing privileges. It is also expected that ISSN will be used in various mechanisms for payment of royalties for copying or for the supplying of authorized copies of serial articles.

The NSDP records show the following as of June 23, 1977 with respect to the assignment of ISSN to the journals which were sent the questionnaire in this survey (respondents and non-respondents alike). It should be noted that publishers requesting assignment of ISSN on the serial data sheet form are notified only of fully validated ISSN.

ISSN Assignments

Validated ISSN	1,405	58%
Unvalidated LC record	62	2%
CONSER record with ISSN	326	13%
CONSER record	17	1%
OCLC record with ISSN	349	14%
OCLC record	74	3%
No on-line record	146	6%
Not searchable on OCLS	38	1%
Insufficient information in title list to perform creditable search or to distinguish among multiple records	(155)	1%
	2,418	98% (because of rounding the total is not 100%)

Exhibit A

NSDP

Library of Congress
National Serials Data Program
Washington, D.C. 20540

SERIAL DATA SHEET FOR PUBLISHERS

Your assistance is requested in order for the National Serials Data Program to assign your serial an ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) and an accompanying Key title. There is no charge for making this assignment. When you have completed the application form, send both parts back to NSDP at the above address.

This form MUST be accompanied by a sample issue of the publication, or if this is inconvenient, a photocopy of the cover, title page, and masthead. If the serial has not yet been published, a mock-up of the items above will suffice, provided that a sample issue (or photocopies) is sent as soon as it is available.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact NSDP for assistance. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

☐ This is a request for prepublication assignment of an ISSN. The first issue of the serial will appear (date):
with the following numbering:

☐ This is a request for assignment of an ISSN for a serial which began publication (date):
with the following numbering:

1. TITLE (from the title page, or the cover if there is no title page)

2. VARIANT FORMS OF THE TITLE on the cover, masthead, or other parts of current issues. Please specify source of each title on the issue.

3. EARLIER TITLES which this serial continues

4. PUBLISHER

5. CITY AND STATE OF PUBLISHER

6. SUBSCRIPTION ADDRESS

7. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE (indicate differential rates)

8. FREQUENCY

9. LANGUAGE(S) OF TEXT

10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, COMMENTS, QUESTIONS

TO BE PROCESSED, THIS DATA SHEET MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY AN ISSUE OF THE SERIAL OR PHOTOCOPIES AS SPECIFIED ABOVE. APPLICATION FOR A NEW ISSN MUST BE MADE IF THE TITLE OF THE PUBLICATION CHANGES.

11. CONTACT PERSON

(name) (telephone)

(address if different from subscription address)

(date this form completed)

If you publish other serials, check the box below you will be sent additional data sheets for ISSN assignments.

☐

For NSDP Use ONLY

Comments and Instructions

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